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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Another walkout threatened today

Sympathy for nurses, but talks stalled

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The hospital nurses, who abandoned most hospital departments for over eight hours yesterday, threatened last night to extend and intensify their action today. They say they will walk out at 2.30 p.m. and stay out until 7 a.m. tomorrow. The nurses say they will leave the hospitals for the third time in four days unless substantial new offers are made at their meeting this morning with Histadrut Trade Union head Haim Haberfeld and Treasury and Health Ministry officials. Health Minister Mordechai Gur, having few options at this point, last night called Prime Minister Peres in New York, asking him to press the Finance Ministry to make more concessions to the nurses in today's negotiations.

Gur has denounced the strikes, but has backed many of the nurses demands. The Treasury has been adamant in opposing concessions, out of fear that any benefits granted to the nurses would be demanded soon after by other public sector professionals.

So far, nearly all those involved in the dispute, from the Health Ministry to the Histadrut to the Treasury, have voiced sympathy for the nurses. But their sympathy has not extended to concessions that could end the strike. The cabinet, in the premier's absence, yesterday morning called on the nurses to return to negotiations and to withdraw their threats to abandon the hospitals again.

If the nurses walk off their jobs this afternoon, it will mean that no operations, except for emergencies, will have been performed since Thursday. There will also be no surgery tomorrow.

The nurses say they will walk out of all departments except for kidney dialysis, premature infants and other newborn infants unless they are made substantially better offers this morning. This is an intensification of sanctions, as the walkout would span two shifts rather than only one. On Friday, the nurses stopped working one shift, but that day is usually a slow one in most hospitals.

Yesterday's strike was more strongly felt by patients than on Friday, because there were fewer volunteers and patients who spent the weekend at home returned to the hospitals yesterday for treatment.

The head of the Israel Medical Association said yesterday that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Peres to meet with Soviet FM today

By WALTER RUBY

NEW YORK. – Prime Minister Shimon Peres's first order of business in his meeting today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will be the issue of Soviet Jewry, he yesterday told top contributors to Israel Bonds and the United Jewish Appeal.

"We will not give up fighting and struggling until the gates of Soviet Russia are open to our sisters and brothers...I have no doubt we will win...because this is a fair demand that goes to basic human rights," Peres asserted.

Referring to calls for an international conference including the Soviet Union, Peres said: "The direction of the international involvement must be announced ahead of time. The announcement must begin, in my judgment, with the existence or establishment of diplomatic relations [between Israel and the Soviet Union] and a change in the Russian attitude towards the Jewish people in Soviet Russia."

"Russia is not our enemy, but their one-sidedness is our enemy," Peres added.

The last high-level Israel-Russia meeting took place during the 1984 UN general assembly, between Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his then Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

Other key priorities of Israel and American Jewry that Peres listed were settling the Negev, advancing Project Renewal, promoting growth in Israel's economy and moving forward on the peace process.

Peres met late yesterday with U.S. Undersecretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy. He and his entourage also went to Broadway for a *matinée showing of* the play *I'm Not Rappaport.*

Eduard Shevardnadze (AFP)

French Unifil troops move to a new position in south Lebanon following the spate of attacks on the unit by Shi'ite gunmen. A source said the whole French contingent might be transferred to Jouaiya. (AFP)

Israel rejects demand that Unifil deploy southwards

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel yesterday rebuffed UN demands that Unifil be allowed to redeploy southwards to the international frontier. At the same time, UN spokesmen denied that the organization had blamed Israel for Shi'ite attacks on Unifil units in recent weeks.

Speaking at yesterday's cabinet meeting, Defence Minister Rabin declared that peace must reign in the South Lebanon security zone or there would be no peace in the area north of it. Rabin said that Israel "is undertaking to increase its support" of the South Lebanese Army whose positions have come under increasing, and increasingly effective, attack from Shi'ite militamen in the past fortnight.

He suggested that stepped-up Israeli support would be directed at inflicting unacceptable casualties on the Shi'ite militiamen, believed to belong mainly to the Iranian-backed Hizbollah.

"We want to make it clear to those who cooperate with Hizbollah, and especially Hizbollah centres, that if there is no tranquillity on our side, there will no tranquillity on their side," Rabin told reporters after the cabinet meeting.

Speaking last night on Israel TV, Rabin said that any attempt to redeploy Unifil southwards would mean undermining, if not completely doing away with, the security zone.

"The SLA's safety and that of the security zone are an important component of Israel's security and that of the Lebanese living there," Rabin stated.

"Hizbollah is involved in a power struggle within the Shi'ite community in the Beka'a Valley and in Beirut as well as in Southern Lebanon," he said.

Rabin warned residents of Hizbollah-controlled villages that they would suffer if attacks continued within the SLA-patrolled area.

"We will use all necessary means in collaboration with the SLA to put an end to attacks in the security zone," he said.

Israeli officials reiterated yesterday that while Israel would not ask the UN peace-keeping force to leave, it would also not "plead with the UN to leave the troops in place." The officials said that Israel was unwilling to pay a price so that Unifil could remain *in situ* and certainly opposed the extension of the force's deployment.

Recent events, say these officials, have demonstrated that Unifil "is incapable of protecting itself, let alone effectively extending its area of operations."

Rabin also charged that UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar had presented "a false and twisted" picture when he had blamed Israel's presence in South Lebanon for recent attacks on Unifil units, that

(Continued on back page)

Attacks are test of strength

Israel 'ready to support its commitment to SLA militarily'

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Israel remains committed to the South Lebanese Army and, if necessary, will be prepared to demonstrate that support by military means. This was made clear to *The Jerusalem Post* by senior defence sources in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Post was told that within the defence establishment it is firmly believed that the current Shi'ite fundamentalist attacks against SLA positions in the security zone are intended to test the SLA's strength. If Israel fails to react, the fragile stability of southern Lebanon may be fundamentally undermined, the defence establishment holds.

What has military planners worried is the influx of Hizbollah units into Shi'ite villages just north of the security zone in the central sector. The Shi'ite fundamentalists have been coming into the villages, from their bases in the Beka'a, often against the opposition of local villagers who do not want to be caught again between terrorism and Israel's response.

Hizbollah units are said to have been responsible for both the attacks against SLA units in the central sector, where 15 Christian soldiers were killed in one week, and the Katyusha attacks in the area. Other Hizbollah units are thought to have been behind the recent attacks on Unifil and particularly on the force's French contingents.

According to defence experts here, the Hizbollah attacks are part of an overall strategy designed to undermine the security zone's stability. The Hizbollah, it is said, would like to drive a wedge between the SLA command and those Shi'ites still loyal to the SLA; force the Amal militia in the south out of its *de facto* "peace agreement" with the SLA and the IDF, and force a Unifil redeployment down to the Israeli border – a move that would render the SLA impotent.

"For all these reasons we cannot allow the Hizbollah challenge to go unanswered" *The Post* was told by responsible sources yesterday. Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy warned yesterday that the IDF would respond if terrorists in South Lebanon continue their attacks.

Levy, Israel Radio reported, says Israel would strike at anyone who hit at it or at the SLA.

Levy told the radio the SLA and the security zone would continue to be the basis for Israel's defence efforts along the border with Lebanon.

Itim reports from South Lebanon that the IDF has stepped up its support for the South Lebanese Army to prevent a collapse of the force which has suffered heavy losses over the past fortnight.

Yesterday morning several SLA positions near the village of Aishiye were attacked. The SLA forces reportedly returned fire and repulsed the attackers. Foreign sources report that the SLA shelled a number of villages north of the security zone in retaliation for the attacks.

Uri Lubrani, the Defence Ministry co-ordinator for Lebanon, was asked on Saturday night by Israel Television if support for the SLA could mean sending in more Israeli troops. "Support," he replied, "means everything."

"Our argument for creating the security zone was to limit our military involvement in Lebanon," a senior defence source said yesterday. That did not preclude the occasional direct Israeli reaction "here and there," he said.

Make F-16s instead of Lavi, U.S. urges

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

In an unprecedented gesture, the U.S. administration has offered Israel the right to manufacture 300 updated F-16 fighter jets in Israel. The planes would be built here under licence, with the U.S. government making a considerable contribution in setting up the industrial infrastructure.

According to reliable sources, the offer was made in Washington last week, and again in Israel this week, by a delegation from General Dynamics, the F-16's manufacturer, on behalf of the Pentagon.

The offer was made in the context of U.S. efforts to persuade Israel to drop the Lavi fighter project and accept an alternative that would ultimately be less costly.

While the offer has yet to be discussed seriously by senior echelons of the Israeli defence establishment, *The Jerusalem Post* was told that it has "the blessings of the Pentagon and all other sectors of the administration."

The Americans have become increasingly sceptical of Israel's ability, within current aid limits, to build the Lavi fighter and maintain other branches of its armed forces.

The F-16 licensing offer would allow Israel to produce the entire aircraft, or whatever portions its chooses, here. There is also a commitment of U.S. funds for research and development for updating of the aircraft.

The offer to Israel, it was pointed out, was made by the U.S. administration and not by General Dynamics, which would prefer to build the plane on behalf of Israel in the U.S.

Kashrut label on sweets 'invalid'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some imported sweets on local supermarket shelves are not kosher although they carry what appear to be valid *Kashrut* authorization certificates, an official at the Chief Rabbinate admitted yesterday.

Rabbi Yitzhak Ya'acobovitz, director of *kashrut* for the Chief Rabbinate, said that Reiber chocolate balls are not kosher although the name of a rabbi appears on the package. The rabbi in question, who lives in Israel, has disclaimed any association with the company.

This was the second time, Ya'acobovitz said, that the authorization certificate on candy imported by Alef Kuf of Tel Aviv, had been found to be false.

The first case involved Tubble Bubble gum. The importer removed the authorization after being warned by the rabbinate. This time, the rabbinate plans to go to the police.

Brodsky here; joy mixed with worry over those left behind

By LOUIS RAPOPORT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prisoner of Zion Dr. Vladimir Brodsky, 42, released by the Soviets in a surprise move after serving only one year of a three-year prison term, arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport last night from Vienna with his wife Dina and baby daughter Rachel.

Dina Zisserman Brodsky, speaking in fluent Hebrew, attributed her husband's early release to the work of many organizations, including U.S. peace groups and the Greens in West Germany.

But joy at their release was tempered by concern for fellow Prisoners of Zion whom the anesthetist said were suffering from severe medical problems.

Brodsky, himself looking pale and thin, said that Yosef Begun who is serving a 12-year sentence, has recently lost nine kilos and cannot walk. Roald Zelichenok, serving a three-year sentence, recently suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, Brodsky revealed, but he is being forced to work as usual in his prison labour camp.

Brodsky first applied for an exit visa to Israel in 1978, but was refused two years later on the grounds that his departure was not necessary.

Thereafter the Moscow anesthetist, highly regarded in the medical community, was subjected to KGB harassment including frequent threats to his sister and interrogations.

In May 1983, he was accused of "criminal negligence" leading to the death of a patient, and was dismissed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shin Bet probe

'Crucial papers withheld'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Crucial documents and testimony were withheld from the police officers probing the Shin Bet (General Security Service) affair, according to sources close to the investigation.

The sources say that Tat-Aluf Azriel Nevo, the Prime Minister's military aide, did not hand over to the police documents pertaining to the affair.

They also say that attorney Ram Caspi, who played an important role in securing presidential pardons for four Shin Bet executives, invoked the confidentiality of the lawyer-client relationship and did not pass on to the police information he had obtained during the night the President had issued the pardons.

Nevo, contacted yesterday by *The Jerusalem Post* in New York where he is accompanying Prime Minister Peres, denied the allegations.

Nevo said: "The story, is essentially not true. Everything that I was asked for, I gave. I am sure that these charges have not come from the investigators."

The inviolability of the lawyer-client relationship, invoked by Caspi, is guaranteed under section 90 of the Israel Bar Law. Caspi refused to comment on the report last night.

One document not given to the police is the protocol of the cabinet discussion held the night of last June 24, when the presidential pardons were granted.

Before transferring the completed police dossier to Attorney-General Yosef Harish last week, Police Inspector-General David Kraus refused to answer a reporter's question on whether the police investigators had obtained all the documents they had requested. Kraus said, however, that the police were confident that they had a "full understanding of the events surrounding the bus no. 300 killings and coverup."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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AMSTERDAM	9	48	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	17	63	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	12	53	18	64	Cloudy
CHICAGO	17	62	20	69	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	12	54	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	10	50	Cloudy
HONGKONG	24	75	30	86	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	11	52	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	24	75	Clear
LONDON	9	48	22	72	Clear
MADRID	18	64	25	77	Cloudy
MONTREAL	9	48	13	55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	9	49	15	59	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	19	66	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	30	86	Rain
SAO PAULO	14	57	25	77	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	54	15	59	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	64	23	73	Cloudy
TORONTO	14	57	16	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	46	18	64	Clear
ZURICH	22	72	24	75	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with normal temperature for the season

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	44	18–28	28
Golan	36	18–30	29
Nahariya	66	20–30	29
Safad	49	21–30	26
Haifa Port	53	22–27	31
Tiberias	33	22–32	35
Nazareth	41	20–33	29
Afula	39	21–33	32
Shomron	48	20–31	30
Tel Aviv	64	23–30	29
B-G Airport	52	22–31	30
Jericho	37	25–36	35
Gaza	64	23–29	29
Beersheba	34	21–32	31
Eilat	38	27–39	38

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Rabbi Aryeh Solanche will speak on The Joys of Gematria at the Hebrew University Forum at 8 at the Centre for Conservative Judaism, 2 Rehov Agron.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Manuel Sadosky, Argentine Secretary of State for Science and Technology and Dr. Carlos Abeledo, president of the National Council for Scientific Research and Technology, guests of the Weizmann Institute of Science. Dr. Sadosky and Dr. Abeledo will be received by Weizmann Institute president Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky and senior members of the Institute, and will tour its installations and laboratories.

Felix Gad Sulman, 79

Felix Gad Sulman, emeritus professor of applied pharmacology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, died on Saturday at the age of 79.

Born in Berlin, Sulman graduated as an MD from Berlin University in 1933, and began his career at the Hebrew University as an instructor at the hormone research laboratory in 1934. He served as head of the department of applied pharmacology from 1959 until his retirement in 1976.

A pioneer in bioclimatology, Sulman investigated new ways of alleviating heat stress and ailments such as headache and tension, caused by the *sharav* (hot, dry desert winds).

Sulman was also the founder of the Abu Ghosh Song Festival and ran it for 10 years in the 1950s and '60s.

The funeral cortege will leave from the Sanhedria funeral parlour for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery at noon today.

Sulman leaves a wife and two children.

Actress Bat Ami

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Bat Ami, one of the Habimah Theatre's veteran actresses who died over the weekend was buried in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Bat Ami Elyashiv (her full name) was born in Warsaw, daughter of the noted Hebrew educator, Shneor Zalman Pugatchov. She studied dancing in Berlin and then immigrated to this country where she became a permanent member of the Habimah actors' cooperative in 1934. She was for some time married to the Habimah actor Shimon Finkel, with whom she appeared in a number of plays.

UNIVERSITY. – Na'aman Gur has been appointed director-general of Tel Aviv University in place of David Livyatan. He will assume the post on January 1.

Granot defends Ya'ari as murder trial reopens

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – "Hava Ya'ari did not mean to run Mala Malavski over: she hit her with her car by accident while trying to escape from the place," defendant Aviva Granot told the Tel Aviv District Court as her trial for murder resumed yesterday.

Ya'ari, who will testify after Granot, stopped her silent crying and looked at Granot with amazement, after hearing her new version.

Both defendants are charged with the murder of American tourist Malavski by hitting her on the head with a rolling pin, and then running her over with Ya'ari's car. Malavski's body was found near the Tel-Baruch beach, on March 10, 1985.

Granot's testimony yesterday came as a surprise, since in her earlier version to the police, she had said that her co-defendent Ya'ari had intentionally run Malavski over with her car. Otherwise, Granot stuck to her earlier version to the police, changing only a few small details.

According to Granot's testimony, on the day of the murder, Ya'ari came to Granot's apartment sometime in the afternoon and asked her to come on a ride with Malavski and pretend to be a cleaning woman.

At that point, according to the prosecution, Malavski had already discovered that Ya'ari had stolen $52,000 from her account in the Bank Hapoalim branch where Ya'ari worked.

Granot testified yesterday, that the purpose of the drive to the Mandarin Hotel on the night of the murder, was to get Malavski to believe that Ya'ari had invested the missing money in a brokerage company she operated there.

Granot, according to her testimony, was supposed to pretend she was the office cleaning woman, and to say that it was too late for them to go up to Ya'ari's fictitious brokerage firm.

Malavski had a flight booked to the U.S. on the following day and Ya'ari, Granot said, wanted to gain time to put the stolen money back into the account.

"Ya'ari drove the car to the Mandarin Hotel. She parked in the back of the hotel, got out to clean the windows, and asked me to give her a pillow from the back seat. She then opened the door on Malavski's side, stuffed the pillow underneath her face and hit her two or three times with a rolling pin which she took out of her coat," Granot told the court.

Ya'ari's attorney, Dror Mekrin, attempted in a gruelling cross-examination to crack Granot's testimony and depict to the court a weak Ya'ari who was totally dependent on Granot.

It was under this cross-examination that Granot told the court that she had lied in her earlier versions when she still believed she could "get out clean." Later, she said, when she saw that she was going to be involved in any case, she decided to tell the truth.

Mekrin also tried to discredit Granot's testimony that she had been in a state of shock on the night of the murder from the moment Ya'ari had allegedly hit Malavski with the rolling pin. Granot, he said, remembered too many details, too clearly, for someone supposedly in a state of shock. He also cast doubt on Granot's testimony that she had continued in a state of shock in the weeks following the murder.

Heart problem

6 judges take NII to court

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Six judges of the Tel Aviv Magistrates' Court have filed suits against the National Insurance Institute (NII) because it has refused to recognize their heart ailments as "work-related accidents."

Efraim Shalev, Haim Eilat, Aharon Cohen, Yehoshua Diamant, Amikam Fialkov and Azriel Shefi claim in suits filed at the Jerusalem Labour Court that the "tension-filled atmosphere" of the courtroom, the "frustration" in dealing daily with criminal matters and their generally difficult working conditions have been a direct cause of their heart ailments.

The NII has rejected the judges' original requests to recognize them as the victims of "work-related accidents" and to give them all the rights and privileges of that status.

The Institute claimed that there was no proven causal connection between the judges' heart diseases and their occupations. It also said that, in general, heart disease is not listed as a "work-related malady."

The six, who have been judges for over 10 years, claim they were found "healthy and fit" on medical examinations before their appointments.

Their suits list the various heart treatments each underwent between 1981 and 1983, including by-pass operations and other open-heart surgery.

Cutting into Ort's 106th birthday cake yesterday in Jerusalem is former Red Army colonel Wolf Wilensky, while another Ort graduate, Tat-Aluf Avigdor Kahalani, looks on. Standing behind the cake's industrial robot is Ort director-general Joseph Harmatz.

(Rahamim Israeli)

Two Israelis get Unifil man's kidneys

By Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. – Two Israeli women, one Jewish and one Arab, received kidney transplants from a French Unifil soldier who died at Rambam Hospital here, it was confirmed yesterday.

The transplants, the first at Rambam in several years, were carried out nine days ago. The Arab recipient is doing well, but the Jewish patient has not responded successfully to the transplant.

The Unifil soldier had been mortally wounded in an attack in South Lebanon. He was rushed to Haifa, where surgeons were unable to save his life. A senior Unifil officer then gave the hospital permission to transplant the soldier's kidneys to the two women.

Mubarak presses Hussein

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and agencies

LONDON. – Egypt's President Mubarak has urged Jordan's King Hussein to "put his head on the line" and involve himself in Middle East peace efforts, according to reliable sources here.

At the king's luncheon meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher on Saturday, Thatcher passed on a message to this effect from Mubarak to Hussein, the sources said.

Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, Defence Secretary George Younger and Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Rifai also attended the meeting.

In Cairo, Mubarak said yesterday he would not visit the U.S. before the end of January or the beginning of February, although Washington was pressing him to go this month.

Mubarak said he would discuss the possibility of an international conference on the Middle East, and economic problems concerning both countries while in the U.S.

The Egyptian president added, "We are trying to find the best solution to the Palestinian problem in coordination with King Hussein."

Mubarak said he had briefed Hussein on the Mubarak-Peres summit, and added: "There is complete coordination between us and Hussein regarding the Palestinian issue." He did not elaborate.

Also yesterday, Egypt and the U.S. signed an agreement under which Egypt will receive $649 million in grants, a near-record total for a single signing, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. Egypt is the largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel.

An Egyptian economic delegation flew to Washington to attend the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Egypt is negotiating a $1 billion standby loan agreement with the IMF and an $800 million loan with the World Bank.

Yehud students poisoned during swimming lessons

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YEHUD (Itim). – Thirty high-school student were poisoned by a high concentration of chlorine gas during swimming lessons at a local pool yesterday.

Only four months ago, the Health Ministry ordered all swimming pools chlorinated with liquid chlorine, but experts who checked the Yehud pool after the incident, found that operaters had used gas. The pool was ordered closed.

Ambulances, called to the spot when the students began having difficulty breathing, rushed 18 of the younsters to the Sheba and Sharon hospitals.

Seventeen pupils were later released. One remained hospitalized last night for observation.

The Health Ministry team which investigated yesterday's incident found that it had been caused by a gas leak during cleaning.

Herzog urges Ort technology aliya

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Herzog last night urged delegates of the World Ort Union to place technological aliya high on their agenda. That, he said, meant not only encouraging people to come to this country, but helping to create the infrastructure for absorbing them there.

The president was speaking at the opening at the Jerusalem Theatre of the five-day meeting of Ort leaders from 27 countries. The convention marks the 106th year of the vocational-education organization.

Herzog has a long relationship with Ort. He relinquished his presidency of the organization only when he became president of Israel. A new president of the World Ort Union is to be elected today.

Herzog stressed that Ort through its schools has transformed Jewish life in many countries of the diaspora. "But it is also a Jewish organization, with all that implies," he said, indicating a new stress on the Jewish content of Ort teaching, aimed at assuring the survival of Jewish youth "as Jews" abroad.

Earlier during the day a pair of military heroes – one a retired Red Army colonel and the other an Israel Defence Forces brigadier-general – opened the Ort exhibition at convention headquarters at the Ramada-Renaissance Hotel here.

The common denominator between Col. Wolf Wilensky and Tat-Aluf Avigdor Kahalani is that both to this day gladly acknowledge the debt they owe Ort for their educational start.

Wilensky trained as a mechanic at the Ort school in his native Kovno before joining the Red Army, where he rose to be a major in command of the Lithuanian Division, many of whose soldiers were Jewish. Wounded four times, in 1944 he won Moscow's highest award, Hero of the Soviet Union, for personally killing 35 German soldiers and for leading a platoon of 25 men in capturing a German colonel and his entire staff. As a result of that exploit an entire German regiment surrendered.

After the war, Wilensky was promoted to colonel, and later lectured on military subjects at Vilna University. His son and daughter left for Israel in 1972, but it took him 11 years to get his exit permit to join them.

Kahalani studied precision mechanics at the Ort school in Jaffa and later joined the Armoured Corps. He distinguished himself in the Six Day War, in which he was severely wounded – and again in the Yom Kippur War, winning the IDF's two highest medals. Kahalani recently completed a three-year stint as commander of the Command and Staff College.

Stink bombs, fireworks at Theodorakis concert

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Three Kach demonstrators, who threw stink bombs to disrupt the concert of Greek singer-composer Mikis Theodorakis at the Mann Auditorium last night were arrested by police.

They had earlier disrupted the performance from their front-row seats. After being expelled, they threw the stink bombs.

Herut and Tehiya demonstrators, who had police permits to demonstrate, also protested against the appearance of Theodorakis, who composed the PLO anthem at the invitation of Yasser Arafat.

The Committee for an Israel-Palestinian Dialogue staged a counter-demonstration last night.

As Theodorakis's band began to play, several demonstrators chanted "Arafat out" and threw fireworks onto the stage. When Theodorakis walked on stage, some of the audience began to sing "Hatikva." "All right, you start," Theodorakis said in French.

He said, "I brought my band and my music to you with my love. I do not agree with terrorism in any shape or form."

Chinese seek science ties

By YOEL DAR
For The Jerusalem Post

HAIFA. – Chinese scholars are interested in developing technological and scientific cooperation between China and Israel, according to the president of the Technion, who has just returned from an 11-day visit to China.

Prof. Josef Singer said yesterday that he had conferred with deans of universities, scholars and engineers in China who expressed their hope and readiness to attend the congress of the International Council of Aeronautical Science (ICAS) due to be held in Israel in August 1988.

Singer who is also the international president of the ICAS stressed that two years ago both the Chinese and the Russian delegates had voted to hold the next congress in Israel. But his Chinese hosts had told him that the final decision on their visit here would be made by the Education Ministry in Peking.

The Chinese are prepared to receive Israelis at any international conference...but they are not interested in increasing formal relations," Singer told a Haifa news conference.

The Technion president visited several technological institutes and lectured to students and engineers at two universities on the achievements of Israeli technology. The participants asked questions about the Lavi plane and Israel's technological ability.

Singer said that as far as he knew, Israel and China had not exchanged technological know-how but scientists from the two countries maintained professional connections. He declined to give further details.

Singer said he had the impression that Chinese scholars were doing their best to correct mistakes made during the Cultural Revolution by creating ties with scientists from all over the world. They were investing a great deal of money in computers and modern equipment.

Zealots obstruct police in death probe

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hundreds of ultra-Orthodox residents of Jerusalem's Bokharan Quarter last night prevented police from investigating the identity and cause of death of a man whose bloody body had been discovered in a flat at 8 Rehov Bezalel Ashkenazi.

Police called up reinforcements to fend off the zealots who crowded around the building.

By press time, the man's identity had not been established. The police suspect murder.

Jewish school: only pupils of Jewish mothers

AMSTERDAM (JTA). – The District Court here has rejected a Jewish father's demand that his son, whose mother is not Jewish, be accepted by Holland's only Jewish secondary school.

The Rambam School, which is Orthodox, says that it accepts only children of Jewish mothers. The father, a member of a Reform congregation, claims that the school's rejection of his son is "racist" discrimination.

Rambam has only 160 pupils, far too few to be entitled to a government subsidy.

The judge ruled that Rambam was a religious school, and thus entitled to set its own entrance requirements, which did not constitute racism.

An-Najah University head refused entry

By JOEL GREENBERG

An-Najah University President Dr. Munzir Salah, was refused entry to the West Bank yesterday as he attempted to return from Jordan, security sources said.

The sources said Salah had been barred from entering the area because he lacked a valid work permit required of all non-resident Palestinians in the territories. They said Salah's work permit had not been renewed because he had engaged in "extra-academic" activities, an apparent reference to political activity.

Salah, who previously worked at the Scientific Society in Amman was seconded to the Nablus University two years ago.

The brothers Abdallah on 24-hour watch

KUBAIYAT (AP). – Four Lebanese brothers wanted by France in connection with the recent wave of bombings across Paris are maintaining round-the-clock vigil at their house in north Lebanon to guard against assassins.

"Of course we are afraid," said Joseph Ibrahim Abdallah, the eldest of the four. "French authorities have plenty of collaborators all over Lebanon."

Joseph, 35, and his three brothers – Emile, 30, Maurice, 23, and Robert, 20 – take turns night and day in guarding their two-storey house on the eastern edge of this town.

The vigil began after France announced on Friday that the four were among nine Lebanese wanted in connection with the Paris bombings.

Their brother, George, is serving a four-year prison term in France for possession of weapons and false documents. He also faces trial on charges of complicity in the assassination of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat.

Responsibility for the bombings in Paris, which have killed eight people and wounded 164 since September 8, has been claimed in Beirut by terrorist groups demanding the release of Abdallah and two other Lebanese prisoners.

Joseph denied that he or any of his younger brothers had been involved in the bombings, or in the activity of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades, the terrorist faction their brother George founded in 1979.

"Now that the French authorities have made us outlaws, we feel we should take no chances," said Joseph, toting an M-16 assault rifle, with a pistol strapped to his waist.

His three brothers carried similar weapons. All four said they are sympathizers of their brother's group, but not members.

Asked whether the arms that he and his brothers possess had been acquired from the brigades, Joseph said: "no, we're like other Lebanese. Everyone has his own weapon."

Asked why they feel threatened, Joseph said: "Phalangists and Lebanese Forces are more than willing to work for the French secret service. They have furnished our photographs to the French police, which is out to get us.

"We're progressive Maronites (Christians) and the Phalangists are Fascist Maronites. They want to show the world that there are no progressive Maronites. So they smear our reputation by claiming we are terrorists," Joseph said. His brother Emile nodded assent.

NURSES

(Continued from Page One)

doctors sympathized with the nurses' demands but did not support their decision to strike.

Health Ministry Director-General Dan Michaeli, who had tried unsuccessfully yesterday morning to head off the afternoon's walkout, said that his office was not willing to order police action against the strikers.

Michaeli also said he couldn't understand why today's meeting at Haberfeld's office couldn't have been scheduled for yesterday, especially since the danger of another walkout was imminent. Haberfeld, for his part, explained that he saw no reason to invite the various sides yesterday because he saw no indication of any new concessions by the Treasury.

Gur himself has criticized the slow negotiations, urging bigger steps toward a solution. "We have to put more cards on the table, or we'll come close to an explosion."

CRUCIAL

(Continued from Page One)

Last Wednesday, less than 24 hours before the dossier was presented to Harish, police investigators again questioned Vice Premier Shamir at his Foreign Ministry office. Shamir was premier at the time of the bus hijack.

One of the main points put to Shamir was former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom's contention that other Shin Bet executives, besides himself, had heard *directly* from Shamir about the cover up.

One of these executives had told Shalom that, just a few weeks after the April 12, 1984 bus hijacking, Shamir had told him: "Don't worry, the guys in the tender will be all right." The two Arab hijackers were reportedly killed by Shin Bet operatives in the back of a tender.

But in their testimony to the police, these executives denied having had any direct contact with Shamir on the matter.

The Friends of

The Rambam Medical Centre, Haifa

welcome the delegates from abroad

to the first International Assembly of

The Friends of the Rambam Medical Centre

ברוכים הבאים!

Moscow hunger strike aims at saving dying Israeli

By SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. – Victor Florov is to launch a hunger strike today in Moscow to protest against the refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow him and his family to go to Israel for his wife, Inessa, to donate the bone marrow needed to save the life of her brother, Michael Shirman.

Shirman, a Ness Ziona biologist, has leukemia and must have the bone marrow immediately. His only possible donor is his sister. Doctors at Kaplan Hospital, Rehovot, where he is being treated, say time is running out.

Initially, the Soviets had refused to allow Inessa Florova out altogether. Later, however, they said she could leave with her two daughters on condition that her husband remained behind. The authorities claimed that Florov's father had refused to sign a permit allowing his adult son to emigrate.

The Florovs say that their dilemma is intolerable. They have to choose between splitting up their family or sealing the fate of Inessa's brother.

BRODSKY

(Continued from Page One)

from his position.

His involvement with the anti-nuclear movement added to the displeasure of the Soviet authorities. In 1984, he became the spokesman for the Moscow Peace Group.

In September 1984, he was arrested for 15 days and beaten. Additional arrests followed. Finally, on July 20, 1985, he was charged with "malicious hooliganism," and on August 15 was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

He was released after serving one year.

Claude Kelman, The Bonds Committee and the Israel Bonds Staff in France

mourn the passing of

Prof. BERNARD JASKARZEC

and extend heartfelt condolences to his family.

We mourn the passing of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

Prof. FELIX GAD SULMAN M.D. & Vet

The funeral will leave today, Monday, September 22, 1986, at 12 noon, from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for Har Hamenuhot, Givat Shaul.

Wife: Edith Sulman
Daughters and sons-in-law: Nourith and Raoul Pollak, Irith and Jerry Stevenson
Grandchildren: Galit, Ronit, Karen, Dolly

Reagan-Gorbachev meeting awaits Daniloff solution

Summit prospects now brighter

WASHINGTON. – Two days of superpower talks appear to have opened the way to a U.S.-Soviet summit, but no date is likely to be set until Moscow and Washington resolve their row over spying charges and expulsions.

Both Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze also made clear at the end of their Washington session that the two states are nearing an arms accord of the kind that has eluded them so far this decade.

Reaching a deal – probably on the issue of intermediate range missiles (INF) – would meet the Soviet requirement that progress on arms must precede a second summit between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The two men agreed in Geneva last November to meet again in the U.S. this year.

But the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks failed to defuse the row over the detention in Moscow of U.S. reporter Nicholas Daniloff, and Shultz said the case remains an obstacle to a summit. The two are continuing contacts in New York this week.

Reagan, who gave Shevardnadze a stern lecture on the case on Friday, is under pressure to avoid any compromise that would equate Daniloff, correspondent for *U.S. News and World Report*, with the Soviet official Gennady Zakharov, who is charged with spying in New York.

Both men were released 11 days ago into the custody of their ambassadors.

While U.S. statements over the affair remained stern, Shevardnadze on Saturday sought to play down its overall impact. He told a press conference there is now a real chance of resolving it "without pain" before Daniloff faces trial.

He also focused on the U.S. expulsion order last week against 25 Soviet UN officials, saying it appeared aimed at sabotaging a summit.

The first batch of the expelled Soviet citizens were to leave New York yesterday, the chief spokesman for the Soviet UN mission said.

Valentin Karymov, senior counsellor at the Soviet Mission, said he did not know how many of the 25 were leaving, but he said all would depart by the October 1 deadline set by the U.S.

"We hoped the U.S. government would alter the decision," mission press secretary Anatoly Khudiakov said yesterday. "We continue to hope so, but still ... we are on U.S. territory."

Khudiakov said no formal protest has yet been lodged over the expulsion order.

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Sondra McCartey said she had no information about the departures.

Though Moscow usually reacts to expulsions with reciprocal orders against foreign citizens on its territory, diplomats said there was a chance that the Soviet response could be modified by some accommodation over the Daniloff affair.

The "spy" quarrel is certain to cast its shadow over the 41st General Assembly session opening in New York today, when Reagan plans to speak about East-West relations and progress towards a disarmament agreement.

The superpowers have not sounded so optimistic on the prospects of an arms accord – a central issue in superpower relations – for some years.

"Things that seemed to be insoluble a year ago now seem to be working themselves out," Shultz said at his press conference.

Like Shevardnadze, he singled out the INF issue, one of three arms categories under negotiation in Geneva, as a likely first area for agreement.

The Soviet minister said the conditions for a summit had largely been met and there are prospects for progress in very important areas.

U.S. officials and American press reports have sketched the outline of a possible INF accord over the past week. Under this "interim agreement," a certain number of Soviet SS-20 and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles would remain deployed in Europe.

The *New York Times* reported yesterday that the U.S. had proposed a level of 200 warheads each, including 100 in Asia and the U.S. (Reuter, AFP)

Paris police search a car yesterday on the Boulevard St. Germain, one of the capital's major tourist centres, in the hunt for bombers who have killed eight people and wounded more than 160 in the past two weeks. (Reuter)

Bomb aftermath

Comeback for French secret force

PARIS (Reuter). – France's secret service, disgraced a year ago by the Rainbow Warrior affair, is moving back in the spotlight as the government urgently seeks ways to counter terrorism.

At the same time, the recent Paris bombings have brought about new cooperation and mutual support in France's political establishment.

Although nothing has been said publicly, there have been signs that the Directorate General for External Security (DGSE) will have a key role to play in what Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has called a war against terrorism.

DGSE chief Gen. Rene Imbot stepped out from the shadows last week, his stocky figure prominent at meetings chaired by Chirac on how to meet the challenge of the Paris bombings which have killed eight people this month and injured more than 150.

He also joined Defence Minister Andre Giraud last weekend for a meeting with President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

Chirac went out of his way to express his full confidence in the DGSE in a radio interview last weekend and dropped heavy hints that the secret service would be called into action if the government managed to pinpoint those behind the bombers.

It was Imbot who took over the DGSE a year ago at the lowest point in its 40-year history, when morale was shattered by the Rainbow Warrior affair.

Socialist Defence Minister Charles Hernu and DGSE director Adm. Pierre Lacoste were forced to quit when France finally admitted that its agents had sunk the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand, killing a crew member.

With police efforts to catch the bombers marking time, the pressure is now on the DGSE to act quickly and infiltrate the terrorist movements responsible.

But the bombings have had at least one positive effect. They smoothed relations between Socialist Mitterrand and Conservative Chirac, boosting both men's popularity, a poll published yesterday showed.

Mitterrand's popularity has risen six points to 57 per cent of the electorate satisfied with his work. Chirac has 47 per cent happy with his performance, 38 per cent still dissatisfied, and the remaining 15 per cent undecided. (Reuter, AFP)

East-West agreement reached in Stockholm

Pact to avoid 'accidental war'

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). – Delegates at the 35-nation Stockholm talks yesterday overcame last-minute differences between East and West to reach final agreement on ways to avoid accidental war in Europe.

A smiling Soviet ambassador, Oleg Grinevsky, told reporters: "You can say there is an agreement."

The agreement came at the end of over two years of tortuous negotiations on new rules for the notification, inspection and observation of military exercises. It covers all of Europe, and is the first major arms control agreement since 1979.

The 35 participants included the U.S., Canada and all the European states except Albania.

U.S. delegation leader Robert Barry told reporters the agreement would have "a very positive effect on the security situation in Europe," but more work had to be done on arms control.

He would like to see more military information exchanged between East and West than had been agreed.

The accord will force countries to give advance notice of all manoeuvers above the level of an army division.

The aim is to make the military situation in Europe more predictable.

One of its main merits in Western eyes is that it will be impossible for any country to mass the military forces needed to invade or intimidate another state without such operations being detected and challenged.

Under the accord, governments will have to give at least 42 days notice of all exercises involving more than 13,000 soldiers or 300 tanks. Once an exercise has been notified, any state can ask to check it on the spot to ensure it is not of a threatening nature.

No exercise involving more than 75,000 troops can take place at less than two years' notice.

Any nation doubting another's adherence to the agreement has the right to make a ground and aerial inspection of the military exercises in question.

The signatories to the agreement affirmed their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territory or political independence of any state, in accordance with the final act of the 1975 Helsinki accords and the U.N. Charter. The right of self-defence is noted.

Further paragraphs reaffirm the significance of human rights and the necessity to take action against terrorism.

The "conference on confidence-and-security-building measures and disarmament in Europe" began in January 1984 at the height of East-West tension, shortly after the Nato deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles.

A deadline had been given for negotiations – September 19 – but the talks were extended over the week to give delegates time to work out a deal.

Russian saboteurs trained to blast W. German plants

HAMBURG (AP). – A newspaper here yesterday reported that about 90 Soviet sabotage specialists have been trained to destroy key West German installations if war against the West were imminent.

In Bonn, West German Defence Ministry spokesman Werner Widder confirmed the existence of the Soviet sabotage unit and its overall goals, but he declined to comment on its numbers or tactics as outlined by the *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper, or on possible Western counter-measures.

The paper quoted unidentified Western intelligence sources as saying the saboteurs report to Soviet Gen. Valery Belikov, commander of the roughly 400,000 Soviet troops stationed in East Germany.

Pretoria crash-course for black policemen

JOHANNESBURG. – A thousand black constables will be equipped with guns, whips and full police powers after three weeks' training to help combat violence in black townships, a newspaper reported yesterday.

The constables are being recruited nationwide, according to the *Sunday Star*. It quoted a high-ranking police source as saying they will be used to fight the militant youths called "Comrades," blamed by the government for most arson, stone-throwing, killings and intimidation in black townships.

"They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer," police spokesman Brig. Jaap Venter said of the constables.

The *Star* quoted police as saying the constables will have the same powers as regular police officers, who undergo a year's instruction. Under the state of emergency declared June 12, police can make summary arrests and detain people indefinitely without charge.

The government's Bureau of Information yesterday reported a black man was burnt to death by a mob as politically-motivated violence simmered in black townships despite a three-month-old state of emergency.

The bureau said Lindile Ngono, 27, was set alight at Fingo township near Grahamstown in Eastern Cape Province.

It gave no further details, but the incident appeared to be the latest in hundreds of killings over the past two years of blacks suspected of collaborating with white dominance.

Arafat not ready to end Jordan pact

Post Middle East Staff and agencies

ABU DHABI. – The PLO is not yet prepared to cancel its 1985 accord with Jordan on a joint peace negotiating strategy, said PLO chief Yasser Arafat in an interview published here yesterday.

"Cancellation of the agreement will only be announced by the Palestine National Council," Arafat told *Al Ittihad* newspaper. But he added that the PLO considers the agreement "inoperative until the PNC meets."

Hardline factions within the PLO have demanded the scrapping of the accord as a condition to reconciliation with Arafat's mainstream Fatah group.

3,700 drug addicts reported in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuter). – There are 3,700 registered drug addicts in the Soviet capital, the official newspaper *Moskovskaya Pravda* reported yesterday.

Boris Yeltsin, chief of Moscow's Communist Party and a non-voting member of the Politburo, gave the figure in a speech last week, the daily said.

Priest ordained in Peking

PEKING (AFP). – The Chinese Catholic Church ordained a priest in the Peking diocese yesterday in the first such ceremony since the 1950s, the Peking Catholic Patriotic Association announced.

Many seminaries were closed by China's communist rulers during the 1950s because of "leftist mistakes," and those in Peking were only reopened in 1981.

Arabs on explosives charge at Old Bailey

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Two Arabs appeared at the Old Bailey last week charged with plotting to cause explosions in Britain.

The pair in the dock have pleaded not guilty in a fairly convoluted case involving disguised witnesses, rendezvous at London underground stations and alleged links with terrorist leader Abu Nidal.

Nassar Mohamed, a 28-year-old Iraqi-born student, told the court that he "loves Britain even more than the British," while his alleged accomplice, Jordanian doctor Rasmi Awad, earnestly explained that he could not possibly have planned to throw hand grenades into a crowd at the Hyde Park Speakers' Corner because he had never used weapons and had no idea how they worked.

However, there remains the little matter of the chief prosecution witness, the mysterious "Mr. I," who gave his evidence from behind a false beard and thick glasses.

Mr. I, a self-described Libyan dissident, told the court that in the summer of 1985 he was telephoned by a man "high in the hierarchy surrounding the Libyan regime of Col. Gaddafi." He said he was told to fetch a package at Heathrow Airport that would later be collected from him.

Being a law-abiding citizen – and not one of Gaddafi's keenest fans – Mr. I called the police, who monitored his movements from this point on.

Mr. I duly collected a plastic carrier bag from a man at the Libyan Arab Airlines office. The man, wearing the uniform of the airline, told Mr. I that the bag contained four grenades that he said he had brought through customs in his pockets. The police later substituted dummy grenades for the four in the bag and Mr. I went home and sat by the telephone.

Finally the call came, and Mr. I was told to take the grenades to Warren Street underground station, where he handed them to Awad. The hand-over ceremony was photographed by the police. Awad made off in a car driven by Mohamed, and the two were arrested shortly afterwards.

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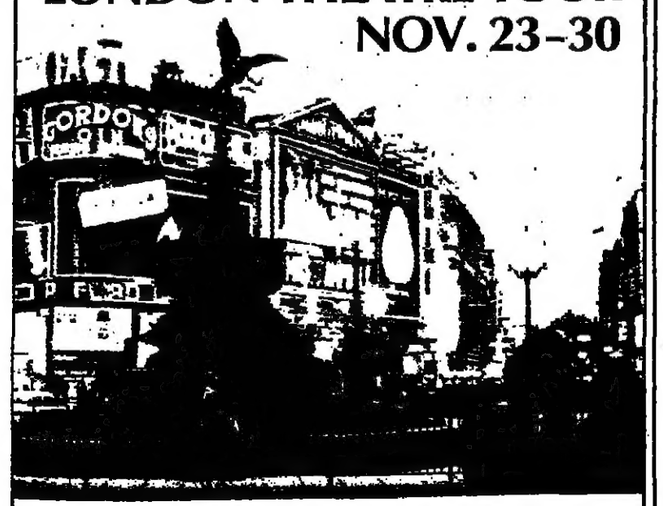

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Babylonian conquest of Jerusalem reconstructed

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Babylonian conquest of Jerusalem in 586 BCE, a historically vague episode, has been reconstructed by Prof. Binyamin Mazar as a two-stage operation in which the First Temple was destroyed a month after the fall of the royal complex located on the site of today's Jewish Quarter.

Mazar's interpretation is a virtual mirror-image of the two-stage Roman conquest of Jerusalem in 70 AD, when the Second Temple was captured and destroyed a month before the fall of the Upper City, site of today's Jewish Quarter.

Mazar, doyen of Israeli archeologists, and a former president of the Hebrew University, expounded his theory at the recent congress of the International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament in Jerusalem.

During a century and half of Jerusalem's expansion preceding the Babylonian destruction, Mazar explained, the centre of gravity for royal buildings shifted from the Temple area to the previously unoccupied western hill designated in the Bible as Ir Hamishne, the second city.

"The Mishne became an exalted part of the city," he said. The prophetess Hulda and her husband Shallum, a court official designated as Guardian of the Royal Robes, are described in the Bible as living in the Mishne.

"This bit of information," Mazar said, "supports the suggestion that the Mishne might have served as the residence of the king and his officials; that it was, in fact, the well-fortified, new complex of palaces and buildings that largely replaced the old royal palace erected by Solomon near the Temple on Mount Moriah."

Evidence of the massive walls built by Hezekiah to incorporate the Upper City into the fortified area of Jerusalem was uncovered after the Six Day War by Prof. Nahman Avigad.

By correlating different biblical sources, Mazar sees this new royal centre as being the first part of Jerusalem to fall.

The city wall was breached here on the Ninth of Tammuz. Babylonian commanders headed by Nergal-shar-ezer set up their forward command post at the Middle Gate, perhaps the gate whose scanty remains were found by Avigad. That same night, King Zedekiah fled from the Lower City but was captured in the Plain of Jericho and blinded.

The destruction of the Upper City by the armies of Nebachadnezzar are described in Jeremiah 39:8. "The Chaldeans (Babylonians) burned down the king's palace and the House of the People (Beit Ha'am) by fire and they tore down the walls of Jerusalem." Mazar asserts that Beit Ha'am was the meeting place of the landed gentry of Judah (Am Ha'aretz), "which held an important position in the political life of the Judean kingdom."

A month later, in the month of Ab, according to 2 Kings 25:9-10, Nebuchadnezzar's chief-of-staff, Nebazaraddan, arrived in Jerusalem and ordered the burning of "the House of the Lord, the royal palace, and all the houses of Jerusalem; he burned down the house of every notable person."

Said Mazar: "This suggests that earlier, during the month of Tammuz, the western quarters of the city, including the new complex of buildings in the Mishne, with its royal palace and the seat of the assembly, had already been destroyed. Only about a month later were the Temple and the *old* royal palace adjacent to it destroyed, along with the entire City of David."

Historian Josephus Flavius has given a detailed description of the fall of Second Temple Jerusalem, which he himself witnessed. Mazar has now offered the most comprehensive description of the destruction of First Temple Jerusalem.

Labour Minister Moshe Katsav (left) and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal tried to calm down a few dozen Beit Shean residents demonstrating yesterday opposite the Prime Minister's Office against intended lay-offs at the local Rabintex industrial plant. (Eliahu Harati)

El Al plan to divert Frankfurt flights

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. – El Al has a contingency plan for diverting its flights from Frankfurt to a non-German airport, Israeli sources have told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Commenting on the conflict over Frankfurt airport security between El Al and the authorities of the federal district of Hesse, the sources said El Al will not comply with an order to move to a separate area from which all other airlines, including Lufthansa, operate their flights to Israel.

Local officials argue that the move would increase airport security while El Al responds that the separate area is "less secure by a few degress." El Al is not demanding to remain at its present location, but opposes any solution that would reduce its security. The Economics Ministry of Hesse, which is responsible for Frankfurt airport security, has not decided yet whether to order El Al to move to the special area immediately.

Israeli sources said that the airline has a plan for diverting its flights from and to Frankfurt to another, non-German, airport. The plan also provides for the transfer of passengers who normally would take off from Frankfurt to and from the alternative airport, but the sources refused to name the alternative airport.

Stressing that El Al would "not fly to any unsafe destination," the sources acknowledged that the diversion would mean the loss of some of its passengers. They added, however, that a discontinuation of El Al's Frankfurt flights could mean a stoppage of Lufthansa's flight to Israel from Frankfurt. El Al flights from Cologne and Munich would not be affected.

German sources told *The Post* that the separate security area enables more stringent control of access, thus increasing security. They said that policemen with submachine guns are guarding the approach to the special area which is located on the arrival level of Frankfurt airport, beneath the departure level. Only flights to Israel are to be checked in there.

Israeli sources said that El Al does not oppose any specific check-in location as such, but they said huge additional resources would be needed to make the new area as secure as El Al's present location.

Since Frankfurt hosts the bulk of Germany-Israel flights, its dropping out would have far-reaching effects on air travel between the two countries and would hurt tourism to Israel, German experts said.

Recipe for Friday night party

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

This is what you need for a Friday night party in one of the wealthy eastern suburbs of the city:

A young, handsome bartender whose native tongue is English.

Three bra-less waitresses carrying platters of food from the kitchen to the patio, which overlooks a lawn of football field size.

One disc jockey is charge of flashing coloured lights and a range of music from Brazilian tropical to Elvis Presley and that slow music that comes only at the end of the night.

No particular reason that can be made public to any of the guests, invited or not, about why you are having the party.

At least one ambassador, one top hotelier – and two bohemian artists who drink too much vodka.

Be dressed all in white, whether you are a man or a woman, and, whatever you choose, make sure your spouse chooses something that contrasts.

A dozen teenagers, all wearing Rolex watches and talking about skiing in St. Moritz.

One teenager, lugging a video camera around taping the affair.

A good quarrel between a husband and wife, sufficiently embarrassing for good gossip afterwards. But nothing violent before midnight.

A driveway big enough for the caterer's two trucks – one bringing the chairs and tables, the other, the food. An empty lot across the street for the guests' cars.

Lots of dramatic spotlights on the transplanted palm trees, on the metre-and-a-half-high Greco-Syrian pot surrounded by gardenias, and on the hostess's sculptures of sexually indeterminate form.

An MK from the Finance Committee, who, until he gets into his cups, avoids the hotelier and then huddles with him for two hours.

Several widows, divorcees and single men. At least one half of an adulterous couple.

A table of smoked salmon sculpted into the shape of a small sand-shark. Another table of cheeses imported from France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Two tables of quiches, replaced by cakes after the quiches are devoured.

Lots of overweight women in dresses designed for underweight women. Lots of pot-bellied men in imitation gabardine made of polyester who don't know the difference between the real and the fake.

An appearance by an ex-minister from a past government. A promise of an appearance by a current minister, whose aide calls during the party to convey best wishes from the minister, whose plans to attend were unfortunately disrupted by pressing national business.

A contract with the caterers that includes cleaning up in the morning.

One doctor for every businessman and one lawyer for every former businessman now retired and enjoying life. At least one mysterious figure who may or may not work for an agency best left unnamed in public.

One person ready to try to lead the crowd in a round of Palmah songs. One person – usually a teenager – ready to start the dancing after hectoring by the disc jockey. Another person who tries leading the crowd in the Betar anthem.

Two brief power failures, just after midnight and just before 2 a.m.

A kidney-shaped swimming pool and two late model American cars in the garage. Both the pool and the garage should be floodlit.

Former Turkish foreign minister Hayrettin Erkman plants a tree at the Attaturk forest in the Carmel yesterday. Erkman expressed the hope that ties between the two countries would be strengthened. (Israel Sun)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Tyre factory strike

HADERA (Itim). – The Alliance tyre factory, partly closed since the end of last week by a strike of 170 non-tenured workers, was completely paralyzed yesterday when almost 200 tenured workers joined their colleagues after talks with the management broke down.

The workers claim that the management has been firing temporary workers and then re-employing them, so as to avoid giving them tenure. They say that most of the untenured workers are new immigrants.

Ordan workers seize Labour council offices

NETANYA (Itim). – Dozens of employees of the Ordan metal works yesterday took over the local Labour Council offices, while others blocked the factory entrance, preventing management from entering.

Ordan's workers have been striking for the past 10 days against the management's alleged failure to honour wage rises.

Labour Council head, Meir Buskila, described the workers' demands as unreasonable, in view of the firm's difficult economic situation.

Prisoners slit throats

NETANYA (Itim). – Two detainees at the local lock-up were rushed to hospital on Saturday night after they had tried to slit their throats with razor blades. They were sent back after treatment.

Three razor blades were found in a match-box in the cell where Shimon Chen, 34, and Shimon Golan, 29, had been detained.

Police say overcrowding at the lock-up is to blame for the violent incidents there over the past half year.

Two months ago, detainees burnt mattresses and a minor was recently strangled by other inmates.

Fraud, bribery charges against Haifa officials

The police fraud squad has recommended the prosecution of three Haifa municipal officials and two other individuals for fraud and bribery.

The main investigation was into the deputy director of the Supervision and Building Division in the municipality's Engineering Office, Reuven Katz. Police allege that architect Anat Zohar and lawyer Yosef Gilor provided their services gratis to Katz in connection with the building of his home. Both work closely with Katz in representing their own clients.

Police also allege improprieties by an employee in Katz's department, Lily Brawer. Another municipal building supervisor, Micha Baron, is suspected of performing work for pay for persons who required his official services. (Itim)

Mass assembly to mark Jerusalem fete

The largest international Jewish assembly to be held in the capital since the reunification of Jerusalem is due to open tomorrow with a ceremony at the Sultan's Pool.

The assembly will mark the opening of the 1987 UJA/Federation campaign, and – in accordance with a govenment decision – will combine celebrations for the reunification of Jerusalem and the centennial of David Ben-Gurion's birth.

Over 1,500 representatives of American Jewish communities will participate in the events.

The three-day celebration is due to adjourn on September 25 with a mass gathering on Ammunition Hill

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An ill-wind for shofarot

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – It's a "drought" year for the country's *shofar*-makers and they are not blowing their horns.

The drop in tourism has sharply curtailed demand for the ceremonial horns blown on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, and most craftsmen have not even imported rams horns, their raw material, this year. The economic situation has also reduced local demand, Zvi Bar-Sheshet, the country's main *shofar*-maker, himself a scion of a *shofar*-making family, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

He himself had received a shipment of nearly one ton of horns from Morocco, "But only because I placed it last year."

"There is still a brisk demand for the superior *shofar*, but they're quite scarce," he said.

Prices this year range from NIS 30 to NIS 150, according to quality.

The sweet smell of success

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The country's farmers, led by the flower growers, are again enjoying the sweet smell of success, says Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin.

"This is a good year for agriculture, after several very hard years, except in the cotton and grain fields," Nehamkin told the press.

"We have re-established the balance between supply and demand, and there are no more surpluses. All the farms working within their quotas are profitable again and Israel can be proud that three per cent of the people are supplying all the country's food needs," he said.

But those farmers burdened with heavy bank loans are still in bad shape, he said.

Nehamkin sharply criticized the Likud, which during its seven years of government had demonstrated "irresponsibility bordering on the criminal" in its farming policies and reduced farming to the sorry plight he found when he took over two years ago.

He also scored the experts who recently called for a 500 million cubic metre cut in the water supply, for having failed to raise their voices in previous years when water allocations were increased by 100m. cu. metres a year under the Likud.

Nehamkin said he had decided on a 200 million cu. metre cut for the next 10 years, and farmers are doing their share, while the cities have reduced their consumption by only three of the necessary 10 per cent.

The minister said exports are also doing well again this year in citrus, vegetables, fruit and especialy flowers.

The export revenue of the 9,000 flower growers had shot up by 40 per cent to over $100 million, with an added value of 85 per cent, "more than diamonds or electronics yield," while using "very little" water, he said.

Though the media regularly reported "large-scale government aid" to agriculture, he said, in fact it had not granted a single shekel. The only aid had been the rescheduling of farming debts.

"The higher income tax the flower growers are paying this year on their bigger exports is much more than all the aid they asked the government to grant during the two previous years – aid which was not given," he noted.

The cotton growers are in crisis because they cannot compete with American cotton, the crop which determines the world price and which gets a 40 per cent subsidy in the U.S., compared with the five per cent subsidy of Israeli growers.

'New Faces' series

NEW FACES – Varda Kotler, mezzo soprano with Israel Kastoriano, piano, and Yotam Cohen, tenor, with Benni Pearl, piano (Tel-Aviv Museum, September 20). Songs and arias by Berlioz, Brahms, Barber, Mozart, Stravinsky, Rossini, Schumann, Fauré, Granados, Vaughan Williams, Donizetti, Verdi, Mascagni.

THIS SERIES undoubtedly possesses its particular charm. New Faces presents real starters, whose talents and capabilities are completely unknown.

This time there were no revelations, but there were no disappointments. What we heard were two beginners, undoubtedly talented and possessing vocal potential, but both still at the very beginning of development. Both have studied voice for three years, but are in need of many more years to forge ahead.

Varda Kotler's material is promising, and her timbre, dark and deep and reminiscent of an alto, is a real asset. But only occasionally did her tones aquire the indispensible vibrato. Musically too she showed some promising signs in Berlioz's *Nuits d'Eté* and Barber's *Sleep Now*. But her rigidity stifles her expression. In addition, her diction is so bad that the Brahm's *Zigeuner Lieder* emerged as completely unintelligible.

Like most tenors, Yotam Cohen seems already enamoured with his voice and his high notes. He is capable of producing a huge volume, but what constantly emerges is intolerable shouting. He still needs an enormous amount of training to acquire the vibrato, mellowness in the piano and heroic mettle in the fortissimo. *BENJAMIN BAR-AM*

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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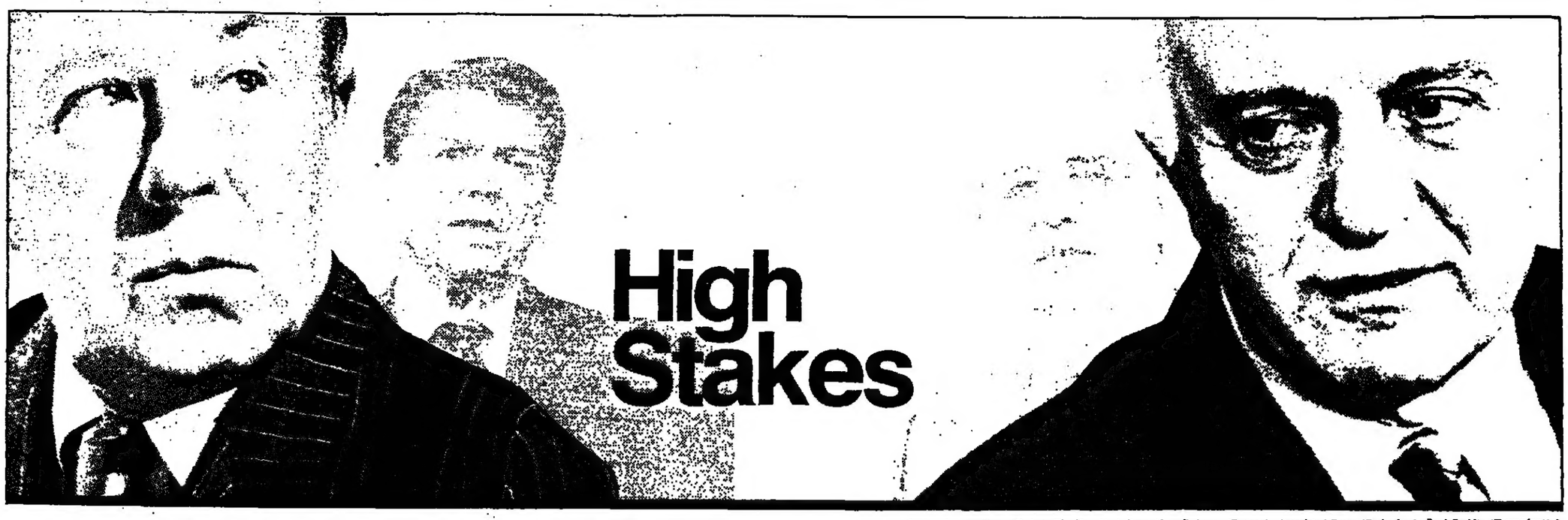


Gamma-Liaison/Sloan (Shultz), The New York Times/Jose R. Lopez (Reagan), Associated Press (Gorbachev); Paul Conklin (Shevardnadze)

Mr. Shevardnadze Goes to Washington

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

WASHINGTON

THE delicate web of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is easily torn, and a disruption in one spot can quickly lead to a widening rift. This is the danger now, amid a series of actions and retaliations surrounding the arrest of an American correspondent in Moscow, as officials on both sides work toward finding some common ground in the difficult area of arms control. Their immediate goal, undertaken as the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, conducted talks in Washington last week with President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, is to reduce the obstacles to a meeting this year between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

This would be hard even if the atmosphere had not been soured by the Soviet imprisonment of Nicholas S. Daniloff of U.S. News & World Report. In apparent retaliation for the arrest of an accused Soviet spy, Gennadi F. Zakharov, in New York Aug. 23, Mr. Daniloff was arrested in Moscow Aug. 30 and accused of espionage. Last week, Mr. Daniloff said in Moscow that the charges against him were political; Mr. Zakharov said he had been the victim of an F.B.I. setup.

Before he met with Mr. Shevardnadze, President Reagan had called Mr. Daniloff a "hostage" and assured Mr. Gorbachev in a letter that the newsman was not a spy. But Mr. Reagan was rebuffed when the Soviet leader characterized the American correspondent as "a spy who was caught red-handed." When he received Mr. Shevardnadze in the Oval Office Friday, the President conveyed "the strength of his feelings" on the Daniloff case. Mr. Shevardnadze gave Mr. Reagan a letter from Mr. Gorbachev on arms control issues, a response to Mr. Reagan's proposals in late July. Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz continued their talks yesterday.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze seemed eager to contain the impact of the journalist's case, and to concentrate on "paramount" questions. In the Soviet definition, the paramount question is the nuclear arms race; all other issues fade in comparison. But Mr. Shultz put the Daniloff issue first on the agenda in their talks, and American officials asserted that if it is not resolved it could torpedo a summit. Part of the complication is political, for President Reagan has been criticized by some conservatives for his agreement to an interim deal in which both Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov were released to their ambassadors pending trial. The United States, insisting that the two cases should not be equated, has demanded that Mr. Daniloff be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

As the stand-off dragged on last week, the Reagan Administration ordered 25 members of the Soviet diplomatic mission to the United Nations to leave the country by Oct. 1, a follow-up to the demand six months ago for a reduction in the size of the Soviet U.N. contingent. American officials asserted that the mission is a center of espionage, that the 25 were senior intelligence officers and that their ouster was unrelated to the Daniloff arrest.

But the impression remained that the two superpowers had entered a cycle of action and reaction. It is generally assumed that Mr. Gorbachev wants at least a piece of an arms control agreement ready to sign before he agrees to accept President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States. Some progress has been reported in recent weeks on a few key issues, including verification and deep cuts in missile forces in Europe. But even if no accord is reached, and no summit is held, Mr. Reagan will face a set of continuing problems in Soviet-American affairs during the remaining two years of his term.

The most contentious are human rights and regional conflicts, subjects that Soviet officials rarely wish to discuss substantively and almost never wish to negotiate on. The rights issue is one of the most emotional and politically charged in American political attitudes, reinforcing the worst suspicions and negative images of the Soviet state. It has received considerable attention from the Reagan Administration, which made largely successful efforts before, during and after the summit meeting in Geneva last November to get permission for Soviet citizens married to Americans to leave the Soviet Union for the United States. In addition, Anatoly B. Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident who was imprisoned for nine years, was released as part of a prisoner exchange. Yelena Bonner, a rights activist and the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident, was allowed to spend several months in the United States for medical treatment.

But Mr. Sakharov remained exiled in the closed city of Gorky, other prominent dissidents remained in labor camps and the overall level of Jewish emigration has been held to virtual minimum and no brighter prospect has appeared.

More dangerously, Soviet-American competition has continued to play itself out on various regional stages, magnifying local conflicts. Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan for almost seven years, and while talks on their possible withdrawal appear to have made slight progress, nobody expects a resolution soon. In Central America, which appears to be of marginal interest to the Russians, the Administration has made it a high priority to arm Nicaraguan guerrillas against the Soviet-backed Government, accusing the Kremlin of trying to spread its influence throughout the region.

In the Middle East, Moscow has flirted with a re-establishment of relations with Israel, broken during the 1967 war, but Prime Minister Shimon Peres said last week that he did not expect the Russians to make any early move. Furthermore, the Reagan Administration wants to exclude Moscow from the fitful Middle East peace process.

Summit or no summit, these issues can be expected to dominate Soviet-American relations during the coming years.

Five Bombings in Two Weeks Have Shaken Paris

The French Seem Unable To Halt A 'Dirty War'

By JUDITH MILLER

PARIS

NOT since the Algerian War of independence in the late 1950's and early 1960's has Paris suffered such a bloody wave of terrorist attacks. In the last two weeks, five bombings at crowded, well-known spots in Paris have killed eight people and injured 200. Parisians have been shaken, and the Government admits that, while it suspects a particular group of terrorists, no arrests seem imminent.

The most recent phase of the terror began Sept. 8, when a bomb exploded in the post office of the Hotel de Ville, Paris's City Hall, in which Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the Mayor, lives and works. Last Monday, terrorists audaciously planted a bomb inside police headquarters, not far from Notre Dame Cathedral, humiliating French security, demonstrating that virtually no place was safe.

On Wednesday, in the worst assault yet, the target was a crowd of passers-by outside a discount department store. A man was seen putting a package in a garbage pail, and seconds later the bomb exploded, killing 5 people and wounding 60, 11 of them seriously. But by week's end, there had been no more attacks, the panicky atmosphere had begun to subside and Parisians seemed determined to try to live normal, if somewhat more cautious, lives.

Responsibility for all the attacks except Wednesday's has been claimed by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners in Beirut. The Committee, the French believe, is only a "nom de guerre" for the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, a group of Marxist Maronite Christian militants founded in Lebanon and originally trained by an extremist unit of Palestinian guerrillas. The Committee for Solidarity has demanded the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the presumed head of the Revolutionary Faction cell in Europe. Mr. Abdallah was sentenced two months ago to four years in prison for possession of weapons and using forged papers to enter France. He is also suspected of involvement in the murders of an American military attaché and an Israeli diplomat, both in Paris.

The police appear to have few real leads. They announced they would issue a list of nine suspects, including four brothers of Mr. Abdallah, and would post their pictures throughout France. Three of the brothers denied in Lebanon last week that they had been involved in the attacks.

Government officials privately concede that the poster campaign, and even the new visa requirements for all foreigners except from the 12 European Community nations and Switzerland, were aimed more at reassuring the public than at enhancing security. Three days after the visa rules were announced, the Ministry of Interior acknowledged sheepishly that visas were being waived for visitors from Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria — former French colonies — because of diplomatic accords and the volume of traffic with these countries. This, despite the fact that forged or stolen Moroccan or Tunisian passports have been found in the possession of terrorists caught here.

Some French officials are increasingly convinced that Mr. Abdallah's imprisonment is only a pretext for the attacks, and that the terrorist group is working on behalf of a Middle Eastern state or states, possibly Syria and Iran, whose goal is to undermine France's activist Middle East policy. The terrorist attacks are aimed, they say, at forcing France to withdraw its peacekeeping contingent from Lebanon and to stop supporting Iraq in its protracted war with Iran.

French investigators believe that the bombs are being planted by Arab members of mercenary terrorist groups. But they have not ruled out links with Action Directe, the home-grown French terrorist group.

In a country where national quarreling over problems is common, the public and politicians have demonstrated a surprising cool and cohesiveness. Frenchmen of Arab origin have been scrutinized more carefully than ordinary citizens by the police, but they are not rounding up Arab immigrants; nor is there a strong backlash against this community yet. Only Jean-Marie Le Pen's extreme right-wing National Front has tried, unsuccessfully, to use the terrorist wave to embarrass Prime Minister Chirac. But there is no widespread public criticism of the way the Government is trying to handle the situation, and France seems united, for the time being, by the carnage.

Gamma-Liaison/Nicolas Jallot

Outside the Tati department store in Paris after bomb blast last week.

SOUTH AFRICA:

A Mining Tragedy, And More Pressure From U.S. and Europe

SOUTH AFRICA'S economy is powered by minerals, principally gold, diamonds and coal, taken from the earth by black migrant workers. Last week, in the country's worst gold-mining disaster on record, at least 177 people, all but five of them black mine workers, were killed by toxic fumes from a fire ignited by a welding torch in a tunnel at the Kinross mine, 60 miles east of Johannesburg.

Under South Africa's system, 97 percent of the country's 550,000 black mine workers are migrants, many from neighboring countries. The National Union of Mineworkers says their average pay at Kinross is $150 a month plus food and compulsory lodging in company hostels. The union said the mine's owners had failed to take adequate safety precautions; the owners acknowledged that procedures had been flawed.

The miners' plight was invoked in a different context last week in Brussels, where the 12 countries of the European Community banned imports of iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa and prohibited new investment there. Community ministers said Pretoria had ignored an appeal by European leaders in June for steps to end apartheid, release political prisoners and initiate dialogue with the outlawed African National Congress.

In a move that severely limited the likely effect of the sanctions, West Germany blocked a ban on Common Market purchases of South African coal, which amounted to $1.2 billion last year. The West Germans, with support from Portugal, said banning coal would harm the black migrants and the economies of their home countries. The remaining sanctions affected less than 5 percent of South Africa's $9.5 billion of exports to the Community. Japan also announced a ban on iron and steel imports from South Africa last week.

In another move, which investment managers said would be closely monitored, the Atlanta-based Coca-Cola Company said it would sell its remaining holdings in South Africa, with some of them going to black investors there.

Congress, meanwhile, sent to President Reagan a bill that would ban imports of coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural goods, as well as iron, steel and gold coins. The White House has talked of a Presidential veto, but in view of the overwhelming votes for sanctions in the House and Senate, an override seemed likely. Mr. Reagan has until Sept. 27 to act against the measure.

North and South Korea seem even farther apart than usual

2

The World

Associated Press

Clayton K. Yeutter (left), the United States trade representative, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Richard E. Lyng, at trade conference in Punta del Este, Uruguay, last week.

The U.S. Wins a Round on GATT

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay

THE world's merchant nations launched a major round of negotiations on freer trade here last week. The signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — which is both a free trade charter and the institution that oversees world commerce — set their sights on lowering barriers to international banking, insurance, telecommunications and other services, a chief objective of the United States.

Financial and other services now account for 70 percent of United States gross national product and about 25 percent of world trade. More liberal policies could help boost American exports, but last week's agreement will not bring immediate improvements in the trade deficit, which is expected to reach a record $175 billion this year.

More immediate effects may be felt in Washington, where momentum for protectionist legislation has been building. "A GATT success could be enough to keep Congress from going protectionist," said Representative Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means subcommittee on trade.

As the market for $400 billion worth of imported goods and services, the United States has been the engine for growth in many other countries. A fear that protectionists in Congress might stall the engine helped the Americans get onto the negotiating agenda their main concerns — services, investment, intellectual property rights and agriculture. All countries stand to benefit, the Americans argued. For example, third world countries such as Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea sell engineering, construction, architectural and other services abroad.

Developing countries with large debts usually seek foreign investment, but often they also discourage it with restrictive laws such as those that specify domestic content in manufactured goods. The new negotiations will seek to liberalize such rules.

The Americans also won support for international protection against counterfeiting and the piracy of trademarks and copyrights. And with backing from other agricultural exporters such as Australia and New Zealand, they achieved their other main objective: negotiations to curb agricultural export subsidies, which are believed to be a major cause of the surpluses plaguing farmers.

— CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

2 Soviet Missiles Go Up and Away In Test Failures

The Soviet Union's long-range missile program has apparently undergone some unilateral disarmament.

In April, Reagan Administration officials said last week, an SS-N-8 missile, launched from a submarine in a test, overshot its mark by 1,500 miles and landed in Manchuria, China. Details were few, but the missile was believed to have carried a dummy warhead. Neither Soviet nor Chinese officials commented.

Last month, in another test flight, a Soviet SS-18 exploded. Again there were few details, but in Moscow, a Soviet spokesman confirmed the explosion, adding that the missile had been launched in a "regular exercise" and that it "did not clear the Soviet border."

American experts said the failure last month would delay the Soviet missile program. "The SS-18 is probably the most capable strategic weapon in the Soviet inventory in terms of its ability to destroy hardened targets in the United States, such as missile silos and command and control facilities," said Stephen M. Meyer, an expert at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology. "Developing a follow-on to the SS-18 is a central part of their strategic planning for the 1990's."

The submarine-launched SS-N-8 is an older weapon that is being replaced by more modern missiles. Recent flight tests of the new American land-based MX missile have been successful, but there have been problems with the Pershing 2 and the Tomahawk cruise missile.

Cuban Prisoners Are Free at Last

"This is a dream," said Ramón Grau Alsina last week after his 90-mile flight to freedom. "Tonight I will see the moon over Miami." Some of the 66 other political prisoners and 37 family members who arrived with Mr. Grau from Cuba Monday did not stay in Miami until sunset, heading off to join relatives elsewhere in America. But all no doubt shared his elation, and with good reason: Some had been imprisioned since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959.

Experts estimate that there are still a few thousand political prisoners in Cuba, along with 1,500 former prisoners who started the paperwork to move here a few years ago but were not issued visas. A 1984 agreement providing for the return to Cuba of 2,700 Cuban criminals and mental patients who entered this country during the Mariel boatlift in return for permission for thousands of other Cubans to move here was suspended when the Castro Government objected to the start of broadcasts beamed to Cuba over Radio Martí.

Although the State Department said it would continue to encourage the release of long-term political prisoners, it is requiring proof of their status to prevent another Mariel.

As for last week's release, Wayne S. Smith, former chief of the United States mission in Cuba, credited it to the efforts in Cuba of the United States Catholic Conference; Jacques Cousteau, the explorer, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, among others.

House Endorses Aid to Angolans

President Reagan's supporters in the House argued successfully last week that the world is a "tough" place in which secret aid must be provided to rebels in countries such as Angola, Afghanistan and Ethiopia. A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats voted down a proposal by the Intelligence Committee that would have restored the ban on covert aid to Angolan rebels, which Congress lifted last year.

The 229-to-186 vote left Mr. Reagan free to continue supplying weapons to Jonas Savimbi, the guerrilla leader who has been fighting the Soviet-backed Angola Government for a decade. Angolan officials said Mr. Savimbi had begun to receive Stinger antiaircraft missiles.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who is chairman of the Intelligence Committee, argued that aid to combatants in a war is a major foreign policy decision and thus warrants full public debate. He added that, in view of Mr. Savimbi's ties to South Africa, helping him harms United States interests elsewhere in Africa.

Pretoria says its military forays in Angola are directed against bases of other, Soviet-backed, guerrillas, who have been harassing local officials of the South African-ruled territory of South-West Africa.

Republicans contended that ending covert aid to Mr. Savimbi would be a victory for Communism in Angola, where 25,000 to 35,000 Cuban soldiers are helping defend the Government of President José Eduardo dos Santos.

Richard Levine, Milt Freudenheim and James F. Clarity

President Aquino (center) after her speech to Congress.

Associated Press

Verbatim: The Path of Peace

'I must explore the path of peace to the utmost. For at its end, whatever disappointment I meet there, is the moral basis for laying down the olive branch of peace and taking up the sword of war.'

Corazon C. Aquino
President of the Philippines,
discussing negotiations with Communist insurgents in a speech to a joint meeting of Congress.

U.S. Says Soviet Abuses the International Civil Service

The U.N.'s Complicated Brand of Office Politics

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

ACCORDING to the Russians, Gennadi F. Zakharov is an international civil servant who was trying to learn all he could for his job in an obscure scientific office of the United Nations. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he is a spy who bought classified information and should be tried and punished.

The Zakharov case dramatizes the flaws and pitfalls of an international civil service that employs nationals of countries with widely different ideologies, values and economic and political systems. Its members are supposed to work harmoniously, free from constraints or orders from home. That goal is rarely achieved in the United Nations Secretariat, which has 12,400 employees.

Most of the world organization's members agree that the personnel system is deeply flawed and that politics and expediency outweigh competence in hiring and promotions. A report to the General Assembly by 18 international experts calls on the Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to "exercise greater leadership in personnel matters and insure that the selection of staff is done strictly in accordance with the charter."

American officials say the Russians are the worst offenders. An unclassified Central Intelligence Agency report says Soviet employees assigned to the United Nations "report directly to the Soviet missions and are part of an organization managed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, intelligence services and the Central Committee of the Communist Party."

The C.I.A. report adds that one-fourth of the Soviet employees are intelligence officers who use their assignments "to collect information on U.N. activities; to spot, assess and recruit agents; to support worldwide intelligence operations, and to collect scientific and technical information of value to the U.S.S.R." The C.I.A. says the Soviet Union nets an estimated $20 million in hard currency from staff paychecks turned over to a Soviet mission clerk, who then doles out Soviet-level salaries.

The Soviet Union and its allies prohibit direct recruitment of their nationals by the United Nations, offering only hand-picked candidates who work on fixed contracts for two to five years. The 18 experts recommended that no more than half the employees from any country be workers on fixed contracts who are subject to their governments' discipline. The Russians opposed the change.

Other abuses abound. Some governments have punished nationals who may have shown a bit too much independence. The secretariat is still seeking information from the Rumanian Government about Liviu Bota, the director of the Institute for Disarmament Research, who was forbidden to return here after being called to Bucharest in December for "urgent consultations."

And last month, Kenya stripped Salim Lone, a United Nations relief official, of his citizenship, accusing him of "dissident activity." Mr. Lone denied the charge and, for the moment at least, has become one of the secretariat's 47 stateless employees.

Industrialized countries, notably Japan and West Germany, subsidize the salaries of some of their nationals, violating a regulation that prohibits United Nations' employees from taking money from governments. These practices are "completely illegal, absolutely improper, there's no ambiguity on this," said Armando Duque, an official in the Department of Administration and Management. He added that the State Department bends the rules by compensating United States employees who have worked a few years at the United Nations for any financial loss, although only after they return to Federal jobs. But only half-hearted attempts have been made to identify the offenders and end the subsidies, which extend to senior officials such as Yahushi Akashi, an Under Secretary General who receives more than $120,000 as head of the Department of Public Information.

According to a Japanese official, Mr. Akashi and his compatriots are paid by Tokyo "to compensate for the relative unattractiveness of U.N. salaries." Taking into account Japanese Government living allowances and the yen-dollar exchange rate, Mr. Akashi, the official added, "gets paid far less than if he were working in the Japanese Mission." Asked for comment, the Information Department chief said: "I'm not answering."

But United Nations salaries are much higher than the pay scales of many poor countries, whose ambassadors lobby hard to win jobs for their nationals. Even richer countries pressure the Secretary General on behalf of their candidates for the top 1,740 professional positions, which are supposed to be distributed geographically and according to each country's financial contribution.

Competition for these posts often resembles a political campaign. When the prestigious, $120,000-a-year post of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees became open last year, the Dutch brought in a campaign manager, and the Swiss entertained diplomats lavishly. Eventually, the Secretary General gave the job to a Swiss, Jean-Pierre Hocké.

Despite attempts to achieve balance, third world countries with well-developed civil service traditions such as India, Argentina and Egypt have more than their share of jobs. For reasons unrelated to United Nations politics, most Arab oil-producing countries are under-represented. Even with the drop in oil prices, only three Saudi Arabians and no Kuwaitis work in the Secretariat because, a personnel officer said, "they can still make too much money at home."

Magnum/Eli Reed

Team players

Number of full-time workers at U.N. Secretariat*

United States	1,740	Spain	201
France	959	Italy	197
Thailand	624	Jordan	184
Britain	618	Canada	165
Philippines	605	Jamaica	164
Ethiopia	535	West Germany	162
Chile	458	Austria	154
Soviet Union	411	Syria	152
Lebanon	383	Japan	141
Kenya	364	Argentina	127
China	288	Colombia	126
Egypt	252	Mexico	121
Switzerland	240	Trinidad and Tobago	115
India	233		

*Countries with 100 workers or more; does not include employees of independent U.N. organizations.

Source: United Nations

Bombing in South Korea

From Conciliatory Talk To a Bitter Accusation

By CLYDE HABERMAN

SEOUL, South Korea

AT about this time last year, North and South Korea were swept up in a rare outbreak of civility. For months they had been meeting more or less regularly, discussing visits between members of war-torn families, possible economic cooperation and joint sports ventures. While no significant progress could be claimed, even mere talk was noteworthy, given four decades of hatred between them. If nothing else, the discussions offered a sliver of hope that both sides were ready to ease tensions on their heavily armed peninsula and that the North was finally trying to emerge from its thick shell of diplomatic isolation.

But last year's optimism has been overtaken by grim reality. Not a single meeting has been held in 1986, and the likelihood of one in the near future seemed close to zero last week after a terrorist bomb exploded at the Seoul airport, killing 5 people and wounding about 30 others.

The violence came at a particularly bad time for South Korea, just as athletes from other countries were arriving for the quadrennial Asian Games, which opened here yesterday. The Games are the pride of Seoul, a prelude to the bigger spectacle of the 1988 Summer Olympics, which will also be held here. Insuring that everything runs smoothly has become almost a national preoccupation. After the bombing, authorities rushed to assure visitors that they would be safe, even issuing reminders that all the casualties were South Koreans.

Seoul placed blame for the bombing on North Korea, which it accused, despite its denials, of acting either directly or through "subversive leftists." But South Korean officials provided no supporting evidence. It might have been tempting to dismiss the allegation as a knee-jerk reaction were it not for the North's history of unstable behavior. North Korean officials are believed to have plotted a 1983 bombing in Rangoon, Burma, that killed 21 people, including senior South Korean officials who were visiting there.

The clamor over last week's explosion served as a chilling reminder of the lack of progress in the North-South dialogue. Officials in Seoul believe that, as viewed by Northern leaders in Pyongyang, the talks would only serve to bolster the shaky position of South Korea's President, Chun Doo Hwan. Last winter, the North watched with interest as the authoritarian Mr. Chun placed hundreds of opposition politicians under house arrest to keep them from circulating petitions calling for direct presidential elections. Since then relative calm has returned, and the ruling and opposition parties are negotiating, albeit fitfully, on a new way to select the country's leader. Even so, the domestic political situation remains unsteady. A core of student radicals, strongly anti-American and echoing North Korean positions, has resorted to increasingly violent protest.

Pyongyang, in the prevailing view here, wants to wait and see what happens. Meanwhile, the North-South relationship has remained tense, with gunfire occasionally erupting this summer across the demilitarized zone. When the North recently suggested three-way military talks, which would include the United States, South Korea rejected the idea, as it did a similar proposal in 1984, suspecting an attempt by Pyongyang to deal directly with Washington and bypass Seoul.

Olympic Disasters

A slight break in the deadlock has come during recent discussions involving the 1988 Summer Olympics. South Korea considers the honor of being the host an indication that the world appreciates the giant economic strides the country has made from the rubble of the Korean War. This year's Asian Games are seen in the same light. When China sent a large delegation, even though it maintains no diplomatic relations with South Korea and is a principal ally of the North, Seoul was delighted. As the loser in this public-relations battle, Pyongyang fumed, insisting on its right to be co-host of the 1988 Games.

The International Olympic Committee has opposed that demand, but negotiators have begun looking for ways to avoid trouble by letting North Korea share in some of the action. The Summer Games have been the site of a string of disasters, starting with the murder of Israeli athletes at Munich in 1972 and continuing through successive boycotts in 1976, 1980 and 1984. If North Korea keeps its athletes home in 1988, as it has done for the Asian Games, the likelihood of another Communist-bloc boycott grows.

For a while, it looked as though a deal was possible. The committee recommended that four Olympic events be held in the North — finals in archery and table tennis, early rounds in soccer and part of a bicycle race. Last June, the South said yes to the proposal. Surprisingly, North Korea did, too, but it added a batch of fresh demands, including a call for still more events in its territory. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the Olympic Committee president, insisted last week that Pyongyang must accept his original proposal before raising new points. The deadline for agreement is September 1987, he said. That still leaves time for compromise. But in this year of sour North-South relations, it seemed that only an unbridled optimist would predict success.

Associated Press

President Chun Doo Hwan inspecting bomb damage at Seoul airport last week.

A Voice From **Colombo**

Tamil guerrillas training in a jungle camp in Sri Lanka.

Syama/Michel Philippot

'Demonic Forces Now Threaten to Tear Us Apart'

By MERVYN de SILVA

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka

IN the grip of a harrowing ethnic conflict, the five-year-old separatist insurgency, Sri Lanka has learned to live in a blaze of unwelcome publicity. The story of the Tamil "boat people," 155 refugees abandoned by a West German ship off Newfoundland, seemed almost too much worldwide exposure to bear. "We are not a 'refugee-producing country,'" protested Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed, stung by a Western newspaper comment.

Most European goverments have tightened visa rules for all Sri Lankans — including Britain, despite Sri Lanka's claims as a Commonwealth member. If the refugee and guest worker become insidious carriers of the virus of racial prejudice in Europe, the revenge of the old colonies on erstwhile masters may appear complete. Yet, such a process will not be free of an irony that mocks the third world. Race, language, religion and tribe, the badges of group identity, have been the most fecund source of third world unrest. And often it is the exile abroad who is the promoter of separatist struggles and terrorism at home.

Race more than class, identity rather than ideology is the favorite mode of mobilization of alienated national minorities. As Prof. Wyndraeth H. Morris-Jones, the British political scientist, has noted, two kinds of demands are made. If the group is concentrated, these are likely to be territorial, if dispersed, the demands are for "proportional" participation or power-sharing. Sri Lanka's problem, the conflict between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority in the north, belongs to the first category, but the Government hopes a solution can be based on the second.

Ethnic allegiance is no respecter of state borders, which have often been arbitrarily drawn. The struggle for cultural identity is now the world's most potent anti-systemic force, the great destabilizer. The violence it generates defies the neat categories of "class war" of Marxism-Leninism just as it makes nonsense of the Soviet-sponsored global terrorism theories of Reaganism-Thatcherism. The phenomenon also confounds countless third world regimes, as was demonstrated this month at the nonaligned summit meeting in Zimbabwe. While it was easy to condemn "state terrorism" (South Africa and Israel) and support liberation movements, semantic skills were severely strained to achieve consensus on terrorism and separatism, especially movements receiving external help. The outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, accuses Pakistan of promoting Sikh terrorism and separatism. But only last month, he conceded statehood to Mizoram and installed the leader of a 20-year insurgency as its Chief Minister.

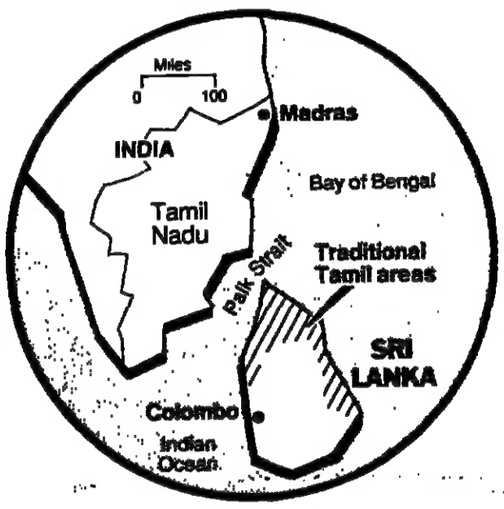
In no region of the world is the "identity crisis" so evident as in South Asia, and no country is a more striking victim than Sri Lanka, once a "model" third world democracy and welfare state. Time and space — the rapid acceleration of the crisis in so small a geographic compass — account for the intensity of the demonic forces that now threaten to tear us apart.

India's Role

More than 100,000 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees live in camps in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, the home of 50 million Tamils. Madras, the state capital, is the base of former Tamil parliamentarians and, more crucially, guerrillas. This refugee presence allowed India to claim a stake in resolving Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict.

Help, direct and covert, from Pakistan, Israel, China, Britain and the United States could not match Indian pressure, and the pressure of the worsening situation on the ground. Terrorist bombs in Colombo, soaring defense spending and economic setbacks, threats of aid cuts by donors — and the partial failure of a major military operation in the north — pushed the Government to the negotiating table with the Tamil moderates.

But the guerrillas say that their minimum nonnegotiable demand is a north-east merger that would combine the predominantly Tamil north with large areas of the ethnically mixed east, where Tamils say they have lived for centuries. Prime Minister Junius R. Jayewardene cannot concede that or be seen to consider it. Already opposition forces led by the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and supported by the influential Buddhist clergy argue that "autonomy" really means "federalism," a sinister word in the Sinhalese vocabulary, rousing fears of separate "kingdoms."



The Tamil moderate negotiators returned to India, only to find their leader branded a traitor by the militants. Two of his parliamentary colleagues were assassinated in the Tamil north last year.

The moderates dare not make a unilateral deal with Mr. Jayewardene.

Only India can bridge the gap, but how much leverage does Mr. Gandhi have? Tamil Nadu was the first state in post-independence India to raise the separatist banner. Nehru's formula of linguistic states, with some border adjustments, helped cope with separatism then. It would be an irony of history if the Sri Lankan Tamil issue rekindled Tamil Nadu separatism.

This is the 10th anniversary of the death of Mao Tse-tung. He wrote: "Countries want freedom, nations want independence, peoples want liberation." As the Zimbabwe meeting testified, countries have got freedom and nations have won independence. But third world regimes are now drawn into close encounters of the third kind.

Mervyn de Silva is the editor of the Lanka Guardian magazine in Colombo.

Decentralizing Spain

Power to the Provinces, To a Point

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

DURANGO, Spain

THE rumor spread that the central Government was planning to close a television station here begun by the regional Basque government without Madrid's permission. Five vans of Basque police officers were immediately called to the station.

Soon two carloads of national Civil Guards arrived and demanded entry, saying there had been a bomb threat. The local police balked, and in the ensuing showdown the Civil Guard was forced to retreat.

"I don't know what the Guard's real intention was," said José María Gorordo, the station director, "but there was no bomb."

The incident two weeks ago was one more skirmish between Madrid and its regional governments over local autonomy. While terrorism practiced in support of Basque independence dominates the news, wrangling over such issues as locally run television stations more fundamentally shapes Spanish politics.

On a continent where centralism rules, Spain has become Europe's most decentralized nation. Its democratic Constitution of 1978 divided the country into 17 regional governments, or "autonomies." Many areas did not have much regional identity before, but in just eight years they have set up governments and taken over such local concerns as schools, hospitals and police. Dying old languages such as Basque have been revived.

But the transfer of power has not always been smooth. The cost of the regional governments, which receive much of their funding from Madrid, has soared. Many local officials accuse the Administration of Prime Minister Felipe González of slowing decentralization by withholding money and real decision-making power.

The Basque television dispute was typical of the problems that have arisen. The tension began two months ago when the Basque government added to its Basque channel a second one for broadcasts in Spanish. The new channel was designed to reach the two-thirds of the area's two million people who do not speak Basque. It competes with state-run national television, and the González Government filed suit to close it. When the suit was dismissed, rumors of a forcible closure began.

The Basque case is particularly sensitive because frustration over autonomy is used by the terrorist group E.T.A. (the Basque abbreviation for Basque Homeland and Liberty) to justify violence and press for independence. The group is at the center of one of the most pressing Basque autonomy issues. The regional government wants its own police to replace much of Spain's Civil Guard and National Police in the fight against E.T.A. The Civil Guard in particular is resented in the area for having ruthlessly enforced a crackdown on Basque regionalism by Francisco Franco, the late dictator.

E.T.A. itself has called for the withdrawal of national security forces as a condition for an end to the fighting; its members are known to fear reprisals if they lay down their arms. The González Government, however, rejects the proposed withdrawal, partly because it would make more difficult the coordination of the national fight against E.T.A., and partly because the Government does not trust even more moderate Basques.

"They think we want autonomy as a means to get independence," said Juan María Bandres, head of the pacifist Basque Left Party. "They're wrong."

Explained Xabier Arzallus, head of the Basque Nationalists, the governing regional party: "If we could be independent, we would, because we are up to our noses with Madrid. But independence isn't practical, so what we fundamentally want is more autonomy at a political level. Not independence. Autonomy."

The New York Times/Edward Schumacher

Director of Basque Television in the station's studio.

The High Command Has Its Own 'National Recovery' Plan

In Salvador, an Uneasy Peace Between Duarte and the Army

By JAMES LeMOYNE

SAN SALVADOR

SALVADORAN Government officials and army officers made a strong showing of unity last week, standing together to blame leftist guerrillas for torpedoing scheduled peace talks. But despite the joint declaration against a common enemy, there have been signs that the army is beginning to take a more independent stance. After almost seven years of civil war and more than $600 million in United States assistance, the military is larger, better-armed and more politically savvy than ever, according to Western diplomats and military analysts. Thus bolstered, the military high command seems ready to press for its two main goals: to defeat the guerrillas and guarantee itself autonomy from excessive civilian control.

"The army is more unified, and it is willing to take on the Government on key issues," said one Western diplomat. "The military feels it has definite interests to defend." No analyst is suggesting that a coup is at hand, and most note that in a land of nearly unbroken military dictatorship, the army has always been a major political force. But under strong American pressure, the military has kept its head down for the last two years and let President José Napoleón Duarte take the lead in charting policies. Mr. Duarte has always consulted with top commanders, and disputes have rarely become public.

In recent months, however, the army high command has stepped out of the boardroom. It has publicly criticized the civilian Government for incompetence, launched its own plan for "national recovery" and, in a key case, refused to jail a senior commander accused of involvement in a kidnapping ring. Last week, on national independence day, the air force dropped leaflets over the capital that read: "Celebrating Independence together — the people and the armed forces." There was no mention of the civilian Government.

Also last week, the army's Chief of Staff, Gen. Adolfo Blandón, again publicly criticized the Government and private business for failing to help the country get back on its feet. "We believe that we are never going to resolve national problems through personal and party quarrels," he said, calling on all sides to back the new army plan for national recovery.

Formally dubbed "United to Rebuild," the program is financed by the United States and principally intended to reassert army control and begin economic recuperation in war-torn areas. According to Salvadoran officials, the army and the Government have been wrangling over the program for most of the year. Civilian leaders say the plan gives the army too much clout, while army officers question whether the Government is really prepared to rebuild the countryside.

But the army also appears to have its own interests at heart. Originally, the recovery program was to apply only to regions damaged by war. But army commanders in peaceful zones complained that they were being overlooked, according to two Government officials. Now the program includes projects for all 14 national departments — and their military commanders.

The army has also confronted the civilian Government on a more personal level. For the last year, President Duarte has sought to have his favorite officer, Col. Reynaldo López Nuila, promoted to general. The high command has rejected the proposal — most recently last month — because, according to army officers, they saw it as purely political.

Reuters

President José Napoleon Duarte during Independence Day celebrations in San Salvador last week.

The standoff grew worse last spring when Colonel López Nuila headed a secret investigation that uncovered a massive kidnapping ring run by several rightist army officers and businessmen who form the core of the ultra-conservative opposition to Mr. Duarte. American diplomats said the case demonstrated that the army would acquiesce to Government control. However, the results have fallen short of such heady assessments. Two of the accused officers appear to have been warned and allowed to escape. Another has been detained but not charged.

Yet another senior officer, Lieut. Col. Mauricio Roberto Staben, was allowed to resume command of one of the army's most powerful units, even though two witnesses had accused him of being part of the kidnapping ring. Colonel Staben, one of the most feared army officers, has repeatedly proclaimed his innocence, and Government officials say the testimony against him was probably not strong enough for a conviction.

The United States Embassy may yet have a small say regarding Colonel Staben. Three well-informed official sources say that he is on an embassy blacklist of officers suspected of major human rights abuses and that his United States visa has expired. At some point, the officials say, the embassy expects the colonel will ask to renew his visa, forcing a decision on whether to comply.

The emerging tensions between civilian and military rulers are unlikely to cause an open rupture in the Salvadoran Government. But it seems clear that the army is more narrowly defining the rules of the game. Civilian rule in El Salvador appears to remain an experiment in which the army may play a growing, rather than diminishing, role.

The Nation

Joseph P. Kennedy 2d at victory celebration in Boston last week.

Pierre S. du Pont 4th announcing his candidacy for Republican Presidential nomination.

United Press International (Kennedy); Associated Press

A Kennedy Wins And a DuPont Plans Ahead

Though last week's primaries produced no great upsets, in general they reflected more Democratic than Republican strengths.

Joseph P. Kennedy 2d was favored to win in the Massachusetts Eighth Congressional District from the moment he entered the Democratic primary. But few predicted that his victory margin — more than 52 percent in a field of 11 — would be so large.

Mr. Kennedy, the eldest son of Robert F. Kennedy, now seems to hold an overwhelming edge in November against the Republican nominee, Clark C. Abt, a Cambridge businessman. The seat they are contesting, now held by the House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who is retiring, was once occupied by Mr. Kennedy's uncle, John F. Kennedy.

In the Republican race to determine who would run against Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, the top vote-getter was Gregory S. Hyatt, a lawyer who dropped out in July, after the deadline for removing names from the ballot. He has until tomorrow to decline the nomination.

In Washington state, where one of the 22 Senate seats now held by Republicans is at risk, Democrats were bouyed by the strong showing of Brock Adams, President Carter's Transportation Secretary. Mr. Adams, who had said his fund-raising efforts would suffer unless he polled 40 percent of the vote, took twice that over five challengers. He won about the same number of votes as Slade Gorton, the first-term Senator who is standing for re-nomination in the Republican primary.

In Wilmington, Del., meanwhile, one politician was making plans for 1988. Pierre S. du Pont 4th, a former Governor, became the first Republican to officially declare his candidacy for the Presidency. In his opening speech, Mr. DuPont, an heir to the chemicals fortune, portrayed himself as a low-tax Reagan conservative but called for broad new Federal programs in education, agriculture, welfare and job training.

A Ray of Hope For AIDS Patients

A drug that was used unsuccessfully against cancer in the 1960's holds "great promise for prolonging life for certain patients with AIDS," Federal health officials said last week. Scientists are so optimistic about the drug, called azidothymidine, that they are cutting short their tests on it and rushing to make it available in the next few months.

The news is the first ray of hope for those suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The officials cautioned that AZT, as the antiviral drug is known, is not a cure for the fatal disease and that some patients might be harmed. But a panel of Federal and independent experts ruled last week that it would be unethical to continue tests in which one group of victims was given placebos.

After study periods of three to six months, only one of 145 patients receiving AZT had died, while 16 of those taking placebos had died. Those taking the drug also had fewer infections and other related problems.

Burroughs Wellcome Company, AZT's manufacturer, said it would furnish the drug, which comes in pill form, without charge to patients. Federal officials said it would initially be made available to those who had recently suffered their first attack of a rare type of pneumonia common among AIDS victims. But they added that other groups of AIDS patients will probably be allowed to take the drug after the data are analyzed further.

The Tax Rules That Ease the Pain

Few documents have been more eagerly sought after than the one legislators' aides and senior accountants planned to be poring over this morning. The document, the final language of the comprehensive tax revision bill, was drafted only late last week and the text was to be released late yesterday. Buried in its 2,000 pages of fine print are more than 300 special tax breaks protecting companies and public projects from some sweeping changes.

The exceptions, known as transition rules, permit potentially vulnerable enterprises to ease into change. Often they are also rewards for members of Representative Dan Rostenkowski's Ways and Means Committee, Senator Bob Packwood's Finance Committee or others, in Congress and out, who supported overhaul when it mattered or needed incentives to do so.

To take one example: Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Representative Charles B. Rangel, both Democrats of New York who worked for overhaul early on, were among those who sought special treatment for low-income housing. In the proposed bill, investors in such projects get a $500 million exemption from new tax-shelter restrictions.

And the General Motors Corporation, another early supporter, got a special depreciation schedule for the Tennessee plant that will produce its Saturn automobile and $70 million in investment tax credits that would otherwise have been repealed.

More than 1,000 such requests were made, many of them this month, when the lawmakers returned from a recess. The House is to act on the bill Wednesday.

Texas Air Takes Two Giant Steps

Frank Lorenzo said from the start that all he wanted for his little Texas Air Corporation was enough size to stand up to the competition in the deregulated skies. He got his wish last week, and maybe then some.

The Federal Government approved Texas Air's proposal to acquire yet another established carrier, Eastern Air Lines, and Mr. Lorenzo handed Donald C. Burr, president of People Express, a $10 million down payment toward the $301 million purchase of the low-cost upstart, and its bankrupt subsidiary, Frontier Airlines.

When the Eastern deal is consummated, Mr. Lorenzo's Houston-based airline holding company will be the largest in the country, with 16.8 percent of the market, just ahead of United Airlines' 15.7 percent. If the acquisition of financially troubled People is approved, Texas Air, which began its buying spree with Continental Air Lines and New York Airlines Inc., will command 20.1 percent of the market.

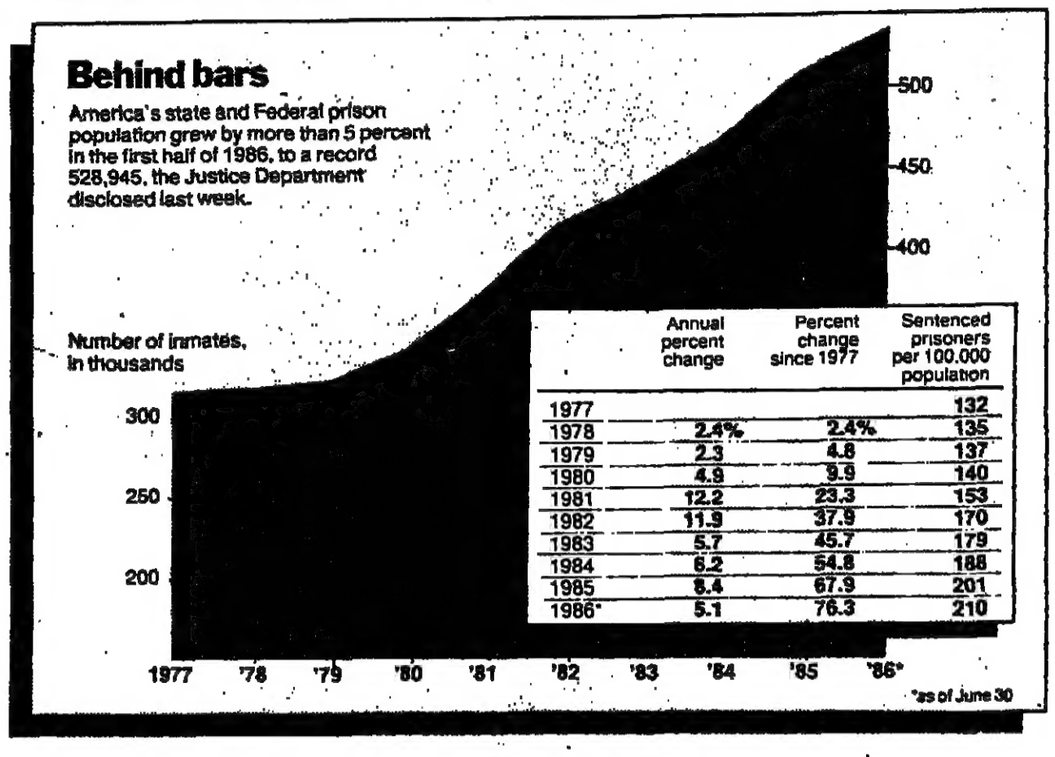
The Transportation Department, which had rejected the $676 million purchase of Eastern, accepted it last week because, in the Government's view, Texas Air sold Pan American World Airways enough takeoff and landing slots for Pan Am's new Northeast corridor shuttle service to be fully competitive with Eastern's.

Industry analysts said a Texas Air-People merger could also be considered to significantly reduce competition. Major People, New York Air and Eastern routes overlap. Texas Air has two choices, and at week's end it looked as though it might take both. One is to reduce New York Air's operations. The other is to use what is called the "failing carrier" argument with Federal officials with antitrust worries. The theory is that the public would better served by keeping People in the air than by letting it ground itself for lack of cash.

Caroline Rand Herron and Katherine Roberts

A Correction

An outdated photograph appeared with a report about Conrail in The Week in Review last week, creating an incorrect impression of the rail line's service. Although the pictured train was operated by Conrail when the photograph was made, the line has not offered passenger service since 1982.



	Annual percent change	Percent change since 1977	Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 population
1977			132
1978	2.4%	2.4%	135
1979	2.3	4.8	137
1980	4.9	9.9	140
1981	12.2	23.3	153
1982	11.9	37.9	170
1983	5.7	45.7	179
1984	6.2	54.8	188
1985	8.4	67.9	201
1986*	5.1	76.3	210

Almost an Announcement for the Presidency

The Electoral Evangelism of Pat Robertson

By DUDLEY CLENDINEN

WASHINGTON

THIS past Wednesday evening, when the Rev. Pat Robertson announced on closed-circuit television from Constitution Hall that three million signatures on a petition would move him to seek the Republican Presidential nomination, the name heard most often was not his. It was God's.

And after three hours of trumpet fanfare, divine invocation and patriotic song, the most extraordinary sound of the evening was the one that came last: a spreading rustle of paper and pen in the hall as the faithful bent to write the checks and authorize the credit-card charges that Mr. Robertson had requested. At 215 other meeting places across the country, tens of thousands of people watching the broadcast did the same.

He wanted them to give $100 apiece to Americans for Robertson right then. "I would like to ask tonight that everybody in this site and across the nation fill these out," Mr. Robertson said in his soft voice. "There is an urgent need."

In those two elements of the evening are the things that are different about the Robertson candidacy: its authority, its source and its effect. Mr. Robertson exerts the authority, but its source, in the perception of his religious followers, is God.

"Only a man whom God has anointed, only a man who loves God and, at whatever the cost, obeys God — only that man can lead us in this hour," the Rev. Harold Bredesen said in introducing Mr. Robertson to the gathering. "We are here tonight because we believe that you, Pat, are that man."

To wild cheering, Mr. Robertson asked his followers to sign his petition as "registered voters who love America and believe in the traditional moral values upon which our founding fathers established this nation."

A Different Identity

Before more secular audiences, audiences that reflect the ethnic and religious plurality of America, he adopts a different identity.

When he was interviewed on the "CBS Morning News" the next day, the evangelist was asked: "If you lose and don't get the nomination, what do you think that will do, A, to the idea of a preacher in politics and, B, to the notion that you are answering God's will to run?"

Mr. Robertson, the founder of the Christian Broadcasting Network and the host of its news and conversation program, "The 700 Club," smiled. "Well, you know, really what I am is a morning talk-show host," he said. "And so I guess the question would be, 'Is America ready for a morning talk-show host to be President?' "

But always, at his breakfasts, his luncheons, his receptions and dinners and rallies with Christian pastors and laity, Mr. Robertson is introduced as the man chosen by God to answer the needs of this nation in this hour.

"God Almighty is doing something here, and you are here today because you believe that," Mr. Robertson told a luncheon crowd of 600 pastors and evangelical Christians in New Orleans a week before his closed-circuit broadcast from Washington.

The New York Times/Alan S. Weiner

Supporters of the Rev. Pat Robertson at Atlanta's World Congress Center during his political rally last week.

They believe it because they are, in the main, Pentecostal or charismatic Christians like Mr. Robertson who believe in "the gifts" — the ability to heal through faith, to know God's will and to voice it by speaking in tongues. In that respect, they are doctrinally different from the fundamentalist evangelical Christians, such as the Rev. Jerry Falwell. Some fundamentalists see such practices as the work of Satan.

Mr. Robertson's followers are the newest wave of evangelical Christians to be led into the political process. "This is the first for me — I'm from the country," said Patricia Shelton, who drove more than three hours, from Centreville, Miss., to be at the New Orleans luncheon with her pastor and other members of her church, the New Life Lighthouse.

Christian conservatives are exerting influence in several states. They control the Independent Republican organizations in several districts in Minnesota, for example, and its candidates won two Congressional primaries in Indiana earlier this year.

Evangelical Christians are more easily led than other kinds of voters, argues Samuel S. Hill, a professor of religion at the University of Florida and the author of "The New Religious Political Right in America," published by the Methodist Press.

The Preacher's Role

"In the fundamentalists' case, the preacher tells you what the truth is," Professor Hill says. "And with Robertson, who is to challenge a man who exudes spiritual power when he says, 'The Lord told me'?"

Some conservatives who have called for a greater role for religious values in public life have been critical of Mr. Robertson.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week challenged the notion of a special Christian love of nation and family, denouncing it as "invidious sectarianism." "Its intolerance clashes with the best traditions of our democracy," Mr. Bennett said in a speech at the University of Missouri.

Senator Bill Armstrong, a Colorado Republican, has warned that it would be "a horrible mistake' for evangelical Christians to maintain that they "speak on political issues with the authority of the church."

But Mr. Robertson is clearly stirring legions of evangelical Christians to see a special role for him. "They really do feel that the time has come for God to raise up a man — as he has in past history," said the Rev. Billy McCormack, director of Mr. Robertson's Freedom Council in Louisiana — like "Daniel, Gideon, David, Paul, Nehemiah and John the Baptist."

Discussing Budget Cuts, Tax Increases and a Deficit in Texas

The Good Old Boys Confront Some Harsh New Realities

By PETER APPLEBOME

AUSTIN, TEX.

A TEXTBOOK on Texas government used in colleges here describes the state's attitude toward taxes and economic growth as "a complex set of semimystical, venerated beliefs." Antitax and antigovernment feelings may not quite be a matter of canon in Texas. But they are nearly enough so to explain the testy atmosphere that has prevailed over the last six weeks as the State Legislature has struggled in two special sessions to deal with Texas' worst fiscal crisis since the Great Depression.

There were signs last week of a break in the logjam over how to pay the state's bills through the end of the year. The Speaker of the Texas House, Gib Lewis, a staunch opponent of new taxes to meet what is now projected to be a $2.8 billion deficit, said he believed some increase was inevitable, and the House and Senate appeared to be nearing agreement on spending cuts.

But if resolution is reached before the end of this second 30-day session — and if it is not, observers say, Gov. Mark White will almost certainly call a third — it will be one that will not entirely please anyone and will serve only as a stopgap. More important for the long run, perhaps, it will come as a result of a political process unlike anything the state has seen. Hard times and changing politics have taken the fun out of the Texas "lege," once best known for its good-old-boy high jinks.

More than most, the Texas Legislature is not ideally equipped to handle tough times. That is in part because it has been insulated from difficult choices by ample oil and gas revenues and in part because of a long-prevailing belief that the best government governs least.

Texas is the only major industrial state with a Legislature that meets every other year. It ranks 37th nationally in legislators' compensation. "Since the Civil War, the fact is the Texas Legislature has been spoiled," said Joe B. Frantz, a historian at Corpus Christi State University. "It has had good luck in having a key industry to provide income for people — first cattle, then oil. It's like growing up with an inheritance. The money's going to come whether you do right or not."

But the Legislature's troubles also reflect a bumpy adjustment to a newly complicated political arena.

For one thing, there is the advent of party politics in a one-party system, run since the 1880's by conservative Democrats. The state Republican Party, which began its slow growth in 1960's, rode forward in 1984 on President Reagan's coattails to control 32 percent of the seats in the Legislature, including 54 of the 150 seats in the House, where all tax bills must originate.

New Republicans, New Democrats

The Republicans' opposition to new taxes has made compromise far more difficult than in Texas' one-party days, legislators say. So has the growing influence of a new kind of Democrat, representing minority groups, particularly Hispanic Americans, who resists sweeping cuts in spending.

A second change has been in the cast of characters. For decades, positions such as the state comptroller and treasurer were low-profile, long-tenured posts. As much as anything, this session grows out of the insistence of two Democrats, Comptroller Bob Bullock, now in his third term, and Treasurer Ann Richards, who was elected in 1982. "They both kind of put an end to the game-playing that used to be done with state financing," said Sam Kinch, editor of Texas Weekly, a newsletter on the state's politics. "They've achieved the miracle of forcing the Legislature to look at reality."

A third change is the increasing use of public relations. Texas' legislative politics, most memorably depicted in that classic of political novels, William Brammer's "The Gay Place," used to be a folksy game played by insiders in the Capitol or over drinks at a nearby watering hole. Governor White, a Democrat who in his bid for a second term is facing stiff opposition from Bill Clements, a former Republican Governor, came reluctantly to the view that a tax increase is needed. Then Governor White and Lieut. Gov. Bill Hobby waged a sophisticated lobbying campaign, traveling through Texas with an elaborate roadshow that helped define and publicize the State Senate's pro-tax stance.

Whether that will help in January is not yet clear. The aim of the negotiations under way now is to cut the deficit enough to avoid bouncing state checks before then. When the Texas legislators return for their regular session next year, they will have to deal with the state's tax structure and long-term financing needs in a world no longer dependent on oil.

A YEAR AFTER THE PLAZA AGREEMENT

Is a Weaker Dollar Helping U.S. Trade?

No: Currency Values Aren't the Key

By MIECZYSLAW KARCZMAR

The Plaza Hotel Agreement of Sept. 22, 1985, was a turning point in United States economic policy. After four years of benign indifference to the rising dollar, the Reagan Administration — in cooperation with four other major industrial countries — embarked on a policy of depreciating the dollar. The main objective of this drastic shift was to reduce our widening trade deficit and to fend off protectionist pressures.

Things have not worked that way, though. Despite the dollar's huge depreciation of about 35 percent in aggregate terms over the last 19 months, the trade deficit has grown from $148 billion in 1985 to an annual rate of $175 billion in the first seven months of his year.

Why has the trade deficit not responded to the dollar's fall? Many explanations are given: that the dollar has not declined sufficiently; that the effects of a currency fall take time to be felt; that foreign exporters are raising prices by less than the rate of the dollar's devaluation; that our import-competing industries are raising their prices rather than taking advantage of the devaluation; that several countries keep their currencies pegged to the dollar. All these complaints and criticisms are misplaced.

The main reason why the weak dollar has not improved our trade position is that, contrary to popular belief, it was not the strong dollar that was responsible for the rise in the deficit. In fact, most of the deficit occurred with countries where there was little or no dollar appreciation.

They key to understanding the lack of response lies in the low price sensitivity of American foreign trade. The volume of imports is determined by the strength of the economy rather than by changes in prices and the exchange rate. For example, during the two prior periods of a major dollar decline, 1971 through 1974 and 1977 through 1980, real imports rose markedly. It appears that the current episode will be no different, particularly since Americans have grown fond of foreign goods, for which they are readily paying higher prices.

American exports also are not very price- sensitive because of the large proportion of capital goods, where price is not the most important determinant of demand. In addition, American exporters enjoy very strong market positions in many product lines, making it easier to counter foreign competition even with a strong currency. Thus, between 1982 and 1985, despite the dollar's strength, our high-technology exports rose by about 30 percent in volume, according to figures compiled by Morgan Guaranty, with exports of computers rising by an astounding 63 percent. Conversely, it is not likely that the drop in the dollar's value will boost exports decisively. Rather, our exporters will tend to raise prices.

What, then, will help reduce the trade deficit? First, real economic growth in other industrial countries must be higher than ours, as was the case in the past. Second, the Latin American debt crisis must be eliminated, enabling those nations to resume economic growth and importing. Third, we need a much more aggressive trade policy to obtain better access to foreign markets. Unfortunately, the probability that we will accomplish any one of these conditions in the foreseeable future is dim.

While the weak dollar has not helped, it could easily hurt. The inflationary impact has been masked by the drop in oil prices and the slowing economy. Once these factors stabilize, let alone reverse themselves, higher inflation and interest rates will reappear. The dollar's drop will also demobilize American industry in its efforts to improve competitiveness while, paradoxically, creating incentives for the Japanese to become even more competitive.

The attempt to reduce the trade deficit by weakening the dollar has failed because the diagnosis was wrong. Hence, the therapy was ineffective. Luckily, the negative effects of the wrong medicine have not yet appeared. But they will in time, and then we will discover that the patient is sicker than before. ■

Mieczyslaw Karczmar, an economic consultant, writes frequently on trade and dollar issues.

Yes: Imagine if the Dollar Hadn't Fallen

By C. FRED BERGSTEN

It is just a year since the Group of Five agreed on a plan to drive down the value of the dollar. Yet, largely because of the Plaza Agreement, as it has come to be called, the dollar has declined by about 40 percent against the Japanese yen and major European currencies, and about 30 percent against an average of all industrial countries.

This substantial success sets the stage for a major reduction in the trade deficit in 1987 and 1988, which will strengthen the economy considerably and should help counter the dangerous trend of recent years toward trade protectionism.

Some skeptics argue that the dollar would have corrected even without the Plaza Agreement, noting that it had already fallen by 10 percent before the initiative by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d. But the dollar had been rising through most of the summer of 1985. Many businessmen and traders felt that the springtime decline simply repeated similar drops of the previous few years, all of which proved to be temporary. Without the currency intervention, they might have been right.

Others have argued that the strong dollar was not responsible for our trade problems. This is nonsense. The dollar climb produced an overvaluation of at least 40 percent, in trade terms, and was the primary cause of the soaring trade deficit. If the dollar had remained at its early-1985 peak, the trade deficit would have risen well beyond $200 billion annually in the late 1980's. Because of rapidly growing interest payments on the huge foreign debt accumulated in the process, our current account deficit would have reached $300 billion annually by 1990.

Our current trade performance must be judged against these prospective deficits of $200 billion on trade and $300 billion on the current account, not against the actual 1985 deficits. From this perspective, it is encouraging indeed that the deficits have now leveled off for consecutive quarters, indicating that the deterioration has been arrested.

Still, some observers wonder whether the deficits ever will begin to decline. It normally takes at least 12 to 18 months for currency changes to translate into better trade numbers. There are lags: from currency change to price change, from price change to new patterns of demand, and from those new orders to actual shipments. In the meanwhile, the trade balance worsens because dollar prices of imports rise before the volume of imports falls and the volume of exports rises — the famous "J-curve."

As noted above, businessmen around the world concluded that the dollar was coming down for good only after the Plaza Agreement. Few made basic pricing and production decisions until the Group of Five demonstrated over the succeeding months that it meant business and could drive exchange rates in a desired direction.

Because of this delay in pricing decisions, the J-curve began working its damage only in late 1985. Thus, we should not expect the trade deficit to turn down until later this year or possibly into 1987. Indeed, the lags may be longer this time because the huge overvaluation enabled foreign exporters to build enormous profit margins, which have to be run back down before prices can rise.

The profits of most large Japanese and German exporting companies declined dramatically early this year. The ensuing jump in our trade deficit in July probably included substantial spurts in import prices, as exporters raised prices to recoup profits. These developments suggest strongly that adjustment has now begun.

The forthcoming reduction in our trade deficit should amount to perhaps $30 billion to $40 billion in 1987 and a like amount in 1988. This would, in real terms, boost economic growth by about three-quarters of a percentage point a year while helping check pressure for new trade controls. Further steps will be needed to bring the deficits even lower, but the Plaza Agreement has clearly set the stage for substantial improvement. ■

C. Fred Bergsten directs the Institute for International Economics.

The Truth Will Come Out in the Wash

By BENJAMIN C. DUKE

Bill McKearn

As an American who has spent half his life in Japan, I am constantly struck dumb by the way we conveniently ignore the most critical factor in our trade relations with Japan. What is the missing ingredient? Surely it is the product itself. We never confront the issue of why so many American and Japanese consumers prefer Japanese products.

Let's look at a real situation in Japan. Our old G.E. washer finally gave out last year. With a family of five, including three teen-agers, we have always felt that the small Japanese washers designed for small homes and minuscule apartments were not for us. However, while browsing through the famous Akihabara electronic bargain area of Tokyo, we spotted a new and larger Hitachi model. Simply designed, compact and lightweight, it contained all the automatic features we had grown accustomed to, and more. And the price was reasonable.

After 16 months of heavy use, we have had to call in the repairman on only one occasion, when the washer failed to fill up quickly. The Hitachi man arrived within a day, discovered that the in-take sift was clogged with tiny stones, showed us how to keep it clear and departed with a bow and no bill. "Service," he said.

Why would we buy another G.E. washer in Japan? Why would any Japanese buy an American washer? Indeed, when our large and cumbersome American drier dries no longer, we will search for a Japanese replacement. After this experience, one wonders why Japanese washers and driers have not yet hit the American market. If and when they do, we predict they will be well received.

Name any manufactured product and we will choose the Japanese version — from our versatile Sharp VCR to our attractive Hitachi refrigerator to our Kawai grand piano. Few Japanese consumers would do otherwise, regardless of the exchange rate or exhortations from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Americans involved in the trade controversy — especially economists, financial experts and politicians — often ignore the most difficult and basic issue. Japanese companies, immersed in a cutthroat competition to supply a saturated domestic market, must achieve a high standard of reliability, design and appearance in their products. Also, the Japanese take for granted follow-up service that would make a typical American manufacturer choke.

This, then, brings us to the nub of our trading problems. We can fiddle with currency rates, pressure the Japanese to open up their markets to our goods, or whatever. But as long as so many Japanese and Americans believe that Japanese products are superior to American, the trade imbalances will persist in favor of Japan.

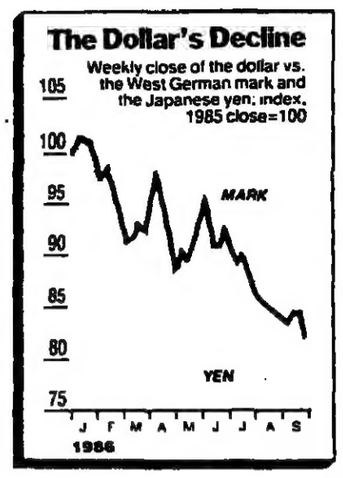
Simply put, American companies must produce better quality products more cheaply so that both American and Japanese consumers believe that American and Japanese products are similar in quality, performance and reliability; or better yet, that American products are superior to Japanese products. Until we face the issue of the productivity and reliability of our industrial base, we cannot meet the challenge from Japan. ■

Benjamin C. Duke has taught at the International Christian University in Tokyo for the past 26 years.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

A Queasy Economy Addles the Markets



The economy is in turmoil here and abroad, pulled to and fro by a multiplicity of seemingly conflicting factors. The current account deficit, the broadest measure of trade, hit a record $34.7 billion in the second quarter despite the fall of the dollar that began a year ago. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said the dollar had to come down even further, and that statement alone sent the dollar even lower on world markets. It hit lows against the mark and yen, and gold soared to three-year highs.

Hope is fading that West Germany and Japan will reduce their interest rates to spur their economies, although Japan did introduce a new series of measures to do just that. And the Fed's vice chairman, Manuel H. Johnson, said the Fed would resist further rate cuts at home, but might consider an unspecified "temporary" approach, possibly involving currency trading.

At home, the gross national product rose an extremely sluggish six-tenths of 1 percent in the second quarter, but even these numbers are more confusing than decisive. Industrial output rose one-tenth of 1 percent in August, a tiny gain that was offset by sharp drops in mining and utility production; industry operated at 79 percent of capacity, down one-tenth of a point. Housing starts, usually a leading indicator, rose by four-tenths of 1 percent n August, but building permits fell sharply. Business sales rose seven-tenths of 1 percent in July, but inventories rose four-tenths.

An uneasy market watched the economy, but got few clear signals on which way to go. Further uncertainty was injected by the approach of the "triple witching hour" — simultaneous expirations of index, futures and options — on Friday. Although the witching hour caused wild price swings in the past, it was barely noticed this time. The jittery Dow, after its record free fall the previous week, gained 3.79 last week, ending at 1,762.51. Bond prices continued to fall with the dollar.

Frank Lorenzo scored two coups. First, he reached a deal to buy People Express for $125 million in cash and stock, and Frontier, People's even more beleaguered unit, for $176 million. Then, his proposal to merge his Texas Air with Eastern was tentatively approved by the Transportation Department, after he met objections by selling some landing slots to Pan Am. The additions would make Mr. Lorenzo, pictured, the head of the nation's largest airline, which he created in just a few years from the ashes of Continental's bankruptcy by linking troubled airlines.

Mr. Lorenzo is expected to argue before regulators concerned about competition that the failure of People, which appears inevitable without a sale, would reduce competition far more than a merger that would consolidate the routes.

Delta and American were authorized to fly to Tokyo. Delta will fly from Portland, Ore., and American will fly from Dallas/Fort Worth.

Coca-Cola will pull out of South Africa, selling some of its operations to black South African investors. The company, which began reducing its South African investment in 1978, said the move was in protest of the Government's policy of apartheid.

A Viacom leveraged buyout is planned by a group including management and investors from Drexel Burnham; Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and Equitable Life Assurance. But the $2.7 billion deal could be endangered by large stakes held by Coniston Partners and National Amusements, and enough arbitragers hold stakes that the entertainment company's stock was quickly bid up past the $40.50-a-share offer.

ITT will lay off about half the employees at its New York headquarters as the dust settles from the sale of much of its telecommunications business to Compagnie Générale d'Electricité.

Harry J. Gray is retiring as chairman of United Technologies and will be replaced by Robert F. Daniell, the president and chief executive. Mr. Gray built United Technologies through takeovers and acquisitions.

Honeywell hopes to buy Sperry's aerospace operations to expand its presence in the military contracting field. The announcement of the negotiations came after Honeywell's stock was driven up on rumors that the company would break itself up.

The S.E.C. charged 10 people, including Marvin L. Warner, the Ohio financier, with fraud in the collapse of E.S.M. Government Securities, which led to a crisis in the Ohio thrift industry. The S.E.C. said the people involved in E.S.M. falsified records, issued false financial statements and misled Government investigators.

An electronic market for international securities is being planned with dealers by the London Stock Exchange as part of the City's plan to become more competitive.

USX stock was heavily traded and rose sharply on rumors that the investors Carl C. Icahn, T. Boone Pickens and Irwin L. Jacobs were buying stakes in the company, formerly U.S. Steel. USX has been a subject of discussion since Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier, said he intended to buy a stake, a move that could presage a takeover bid.

INVESTING / Anise C. Wallace

Buying Mutual Funds in a Scary Market

Many experts have suggested that investing in mutual funds is one of the best ways an individual can find some protection against a declining stock market. And when the Dow Jones industrial average cracked two weeks ago, plunging more than 120 points in two days, mutual fund managers apparently proved them right: During the worst part of the rout, the average equity mutual fund declined less than the overall market.

For the five days ending Thursday, Sept. 11 — the day the Dow fell more than 86 points — every category of stock mutual fund declined less than the market, as measured by the Standard & Poor's 500 index, according to Lipper Analytical Services, which tracks the mutual fund industry. The major categories (and their declines) included: capital appreciation funds (6.7 percent), growth funds (6.4 percent), small-company growth (6.7 percent), growth and income (5.3 percent), equity income (4.2 percent), general equity (6 percent). The S.&P. was down 7.3 percent.

But last week's performance might be only a small consolation to individuals who have invested in stock mutual funds for the past year. Since the beginning of the year — a period when the market has advanced almost 14 percent, even with the recent dive — the average equity mutual fund in every category has lagged behind the overall market. The worst performance has been turned in by the small-company growth group which, on average, is up only 4.3 percent so far this year. The others: capital appreciation, up 10.3 percent; growth, up 10.5 percent; growth and income, up 12.9 percent; equity income, up 11.6 percent, and general equity, up 10.7 percent.

Experts point to several factors to explain this recent performance phenomenon. The chief reason is the extraordinarily high level of cash held by mutual fund managers. Most professionals estimate that mutual funds, on average, have almost 10 percent of their total assets set aside in short-term investments such as Treasury bills. Lipper reports an even higher cash figure of almost 17 percent: but included in this estimate are all fixed-income instruments, such as bonds and convertible securities, held by equity funds.

Such high cash levels obviously served as a valuable cushion for the stock funds when the market folded. But when stocks climbed sharply earlier in the year many fund managers who had assets parked in cash were scrambling to try to catch up.

The type of stocks held by many mutual fund managers also explains why some of them were not smacked as hard as the broad market. For most of the year, the large capitalized companies whose stocks make up the S.&P. index have been the major winners in the performance derby. Some on Wall Street speculate that part of their winning performance has come from the boost they get from program trading — the arbitrage technique used by brokers and cash managers that involves the simultaneous purchase of the stocks that make up the index and the sale of the stock index futures contracts, or vice versa.

Obviously the mutual fund managers hold portfolios of securities other than those in the index. "A mutual fund is going to own more than the heavyweights that dominate the Dow," said Michael Hirsch, chief investment officer at Republic Bank of New York, who invests his clients' assets in mutual funds. For instance, they own stocks of companies that are smaller than those in the index.

As a result, when the market plunged 10 days ago, the stocks that took the worst beating were those that are included in the index. And fund managers who had the misfortune of missing some of the strong performers earlier in the year were spared some of the bloodletting when the Dow fell so sharply those two days.

And at least one observer believes that the mutual funds have underperformed the market this year because their portfolios are, on average, less risky than the market. "My guess is that the average fund has a beta that might be slightly less than the market," Sheldon Jacobs, editor of the No-Load Investor said, referring to the statistical measure of a stock's volatility.

Despite this, even many professionals who recommend mutual funds to their clients or to newsletter subscribers are urging caution. Many suggest switching from a pure stock fund to perhaps another, more defensive, kind of mutual fund in the same fund organization. Often such a switch can be made by phone, at no charge.

For instance, Gerald W. Perritt, editor of The Mutual Fund Letter in Chicago, has recommended that clients with aggressive portfolios reduce their equity stakes from 70 percent of their assets to 40 percent, by increasing their investment in money market funds.

Others recommend a complete bailout. Shortly before the market dropped, the Telephone Switch Newsletter, based in Huntington Beach, Calif., told its readers to sell all of their stock funds.

Still others are urging that clients ride out this correction. Some think that much of the damage has passed and investors are better off not panicking after the fact. "If you've got guts enough to buy stocks here, you should buy mutual funds," said Michael Stolper, president of his own San Diego firm. He said that this is an "excellent" time for those investors who "dollar cost average" by investing small amounts on a regular basis. And such installment-type programs are ideal for mutual funds, many of which allow small, periodic investments.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
USX Cp	27,960,700	24⅝	+ 4⅝
Viacm	20,518,300	40¾	+ 7⅞
Det Ed	15,017,800	16¾	− ¼
Bnk Am	10,475,100	11⅝	− ⅜
AT&T	9,060,000	23⅝	+ ⅝
IBM	8,147,300	136⅞	− ½
USFG	7,368,700	39	+ ⅜
Lucky S	6,380,000	32	+ 3⅞
Ald Str	5,903,200	58⅛	− ⅝
Ovm T	5,398,900	42⅝	+10⅛
Exxon	5,328,300	66¼	+ ¼
USG	5,262,200	43½	+ 3¼
Sears	5,221,600	40	+ ⅛
Coca Cl	5,068,200	33	− 1¼
Wn Air L	4,944,400	11¾	+ ¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,047	300
Declines	937	1,814
Total Issues	2,194	2,217
New Highs	37	91
New Lows	84	99

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	714,051,540	25,578,394,652
Same Per. 1985	486,093,990	19,215,454,475

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

New York Stock Exchange	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust	153.6	150.7	152.5	+0.61
Transp	114.1	108.8	114.1	+4.27
Utils	72.8	71.5	72.4	+0.69
Finance	142.1	139.0	140.8	−0.26
Composite	134.3	131.7	133.4	+0.68

Standard & Poor's	High	Low	Last	Net Chng
400 Indust	259.1	253.0	257.0	+1.39
20 Transp	190.2	179.8	190.0	+8.16
40 Utils	110.6	108.0	109.3	+0.77
40 Financial	27.2	26.4	27.0	+0.15
500 Stocks	233.8	228.3	232.2	+1.54
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1799.3	1739.6	1762.6	+ 3.79
20 Transp	783.3	727.1	780.1	+42.75
15 Utils	203.0	196.5	201.0	+ 2.31
65 Comb	703.8	677.2	698.0	+ 2.79

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPT. 19, 1986

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
BAT Ind	8,114,900	6⅜	+ ¼
Wickes	3,505,500	4½	+ ⅛
HornHard	1,868,100	15	+ 1¼
TexasAirCp	1,746,400	30¾	+ 4⅞
HomeShop	1,538,800	32½	+ 4½
WangLabB	1,362,700	13⅝	− ⅜
EchoBay	1,318,600	22½	+ 1
LorimarTel	1,128,900	18¼	− 1⅜
Alza	868,200	17⅛	+ ⅝
AM Intl	820,600	5¼	+ ⅛

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	395	129
Declined	382	695
Unchanged	149	102
Total Issues	926	926
New Highs	29	38
New Lows	58	70

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	54,774,845	2,242,963,089
Same Per. 1985	35,595,930	1,461,717,175

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
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ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
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Army Admirals, Navy Generals

When President Reagan decided to invade Grenada in 1983, the Pentagon could have sent in the Marines, who specialize in such operations. But that would have denied other services a piece of the action. So the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a horse-trading committee of service leaders, patched together an Army, Navy and Marine force which shambled to the inevitable victory.

To prevent such planning in the future, Congress last week passed a landmark military reorganization law. The act shifts influence from the service bureaucracies by transferring some powers to commanders in the field, some to a strengthened chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

In Grenada, Army and Navy officers failed to attend each other's planning sessions. Their units carried incompatible radios and at least once attacked each other's positions. When Army helicopters were unloading wounded on the U.S.S. Guam, the Navy commander was ordered not to refuel them; funding plans had not been worked out. The 7,000 men, almost the size of the British force that defeated 11,000 Argentines in the Falklands, took three days to overwhelm 50 Cuban soldiers and a few hundred lightly armed construction workers.

The errors in Grenada were similar to those experienced in Vietnam and the hostage rescue mission to Iran. The disunity in combat reflects peacetime arrangements. Theater commanders, known as commanders in chief or Cincs (pronounced "Sinks"), are nominally in charge of all units assigned to them but have had little real control. Officers look to their own services for promotion and the services discourage activities that usurp their traditionally separate roles.

In budgeting, the services favor their own interests. The commander of America's forces in Europe might prefer more transport planes, the commander in the Pacific more landing craft. Each of the Joint Chiefs tends to be reluctant to support strategic plans or interservice needs that conflict with his own. As Gen. David Jones, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, has noted, the group's advice "is often watered down and issues are papered over in the interest of achieving unanimity."

The bill that President Reagan is expected to sign soon gives the Cincs new powers over personnel and budgets. It strengthens the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, making him alone the chief military adviser to the President and Secretary of Defense. The chairman is also charged with developing strategy and plans in the national interest.

The next time the President orders a military operation, a single commander will select and deploy his forces according to battlefield needs, not service politics. At least, that's the revolution the new bill promises and it may one day make the difference between defeat and victory.

How to Test for Drugs, and Why

One morning last May, Plainfield, N.J., officials locked the fire station doors, rousted firefighters out of bed and demanded instant urine samples — while testing agents watched. The tests revealed that 16 firefighters used illegal drugs, and they were fired. This week, a Federal judge reinstated them and threw out the test as unconstitutional.

The decision challenges President Reagan's new drug testing plan for Federal employees, and the spreading employee drug testing movement. More court tests lie ahead, especially in Boston, where the Administration supports the police department in a suit over testing of officers. While drug testing raises a legitimate concern about privacy, the public interest in testing for job-related reasons remains legitimate as well. Decent accommodation is possible.

Urinalysis is subject to the Fourth Amendment requirement that a search be reasonable. The threat to privacy involves more than potential embarrassment. Analysis of urine could reveal other medical conditions, like epilepsy and diabetes. Courts have therefore linked reasonableness to suspicion: a power company was allowed to test workers seen smoking marijuana near high-voltage lines, and bus drivers could be tested after accidents. The Plainfield judge pointed out that the firefighters had given no cause for suspicion.

The new Reagan plan gives agency heads broad discretion, well beyond suspicion, to test employees according to job classifications and duties deemed "sensitive" in terms of public safety or national security. There's a sensible case for doing so.

That's the public's common-sense view, as shown by a recent New York Times/CBS News Poll, and the legal precedents aren't unanimous. Another Federal court recently upheld New Jersey's testing of jockeys — to reassure the public about drug abuse in a sport based on gambling. A stronger public purpose is obvious in testing air traffic controllers or nuclear missile workers.

The trouble in the Plainfield case was the lack of due process: the firefighters got no advance notice and weren't allowed to challenge the results. Under the White House plan, agency heads would have to give 60 days' notice of a random testing program and other protections. Even more might be done to reassure the courts on privacy: forbidding the taking of urine under observation, and guaranteeing confidentiality of the results.

Though the benefits are easy to exaggerate, drug testing can help, if carefully and selectively imposed. Concern for privacy ought to help shape testing programs, not forbid them altogether.

It's Not Castro's Nose, or His Face

No dictator anywhere is as unforgiving to political offenders as Cuba's Fidel Castro. Sentences are endless and treatment brutal for those who resist "re-education." And no democratic leader anywhere should be gladder to offer refuge to such Castro foes than President Reagan. Yet after the Carter Administration negotiated the release of 1,500 prisoners the Reagan Administration refuses them refuge, even though it accepted 69 Cubans last week. It's a uselessly truculent policy and it cries out for revision.

For propaganda benefit, Mr. Castro from time to time releases prisoners to favored supplicants — as he did with the 69 Cubans flown to Miami last week. Cuba is willing to let out the other 1,500, also. For a price, some have been released to other countries. But because Havana profits, Washington recently decreed that such ransomed prisoners cannot join relatives here.

The Administration wants leverage in negotiating with Castro over the 2,700 Cuban criminals he callously shipped here in the 1980 Mariel exodus. He later said he'd take them back but, in May 1985, reneged as an angry protest against the launching of Radio Martí. In reprisal, the Administration restored its policy of barring his former prisoners. This posture never made sense. For this Administration to reject foes of a Communist regime that it abhors sounds a lot like cutting off its own nose, not Castro's, to spite an invisible face. How does refusing refuge to his foes punish the Cuban leader?

The idea is so absurd that the Administration, embarrassed, raised no objections to the admission last week of the former prisoners, whose release was arranged by the U.S. Catholic Conference, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Jacques Cousteau. Unable to defend their policy of exclusion, Administration officials now talk nebulously of changing it. The sooner the better.

Consider the case of Ariel Hidalgo, a writer and Marxist, sentenced to eight years in 1981 for espousing "enemy propaganda." When he refused "re-education," he was placed in solitary confinement for 14 months. Only after human rights groups took up his cause was he allowed to see his family. If he and people like him can get out, America should speed their release. At the moment, the Administration prolongs their captivity.

Topics

Political Performances

Serving All the Public

We have no opinion on whom the Queens Democratic organization should choose to succeed the late Donald Manes as its chairman. We have a strong opinion that it should not be Congressman Thomas Manton, City Councilman Morton Povman or any other elected official. The public is not well served when such officeholders moonlight in time-consuming party positions.

Mr. Manton says he could easily handle both jobs since his Congressional duties keep him in Washington only two nights a week. Yet on Wednesday, when the Queens district leaders will meet to choose a new chief, Congress has set important votes on tax reform and the Federal budget. Where will Mr. Manton be? Mr. Povman notes that his City Council position is only part time. That response also misses the point.

New Yorkers have a right to elected officials who serve a public good greater than partisan interests. The eagerness of Mr. Manton and Mr. Povman to moonlight in the time-consuming chores of a party honcho can only raise doubts about their commitment to their respective legislative duties. That means serving all of the voters, even those who happen not to be Democrats.

Two of the city's five party leaders also hold elective offices: Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden and Manhattan Assemblyman Herman Farrell. On Wednesday, perhaps, the Queens party faithful will reject Mr. Manton and Mr. Povman. On Thursday, perhaps, other moonlighters will get the message.

■

Distress Sale

The final manipulations on next year's budget, a senator admits, have been nothing more than "fine-tuning the smoke and mirrors." To squeeze the estimated deficit down to the ceiling prescribed by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, Congress resorted to tricks like shifting a $680 million payment date by one day to move it out of fiscal 1987; accelerating $500 million of tax collection deposits *into* fiscal 1987, and raising user fees on everything in sight.

The most florid fantasies concern proposals to sell off Federal assets: Assume that selling Conrail will bring in $2.1 billion ... Hypothetically sell off a bundle of Government loans, for a presumed $5 billion, no matter what they actually bring. Even with these imaginative estimates, the budget figures barely meet the target.

How to comply more comfortably? There's always the Washington Monument. The National Journal reports that it is carried on the District of Columbia's tax rolls — untaxed, of course — at a value of $594 million. Add the Capitol, worth another $310 million. By proposing to sell them both, Congress might thus ring up another billion in ridiculous revenues. Capitol gains, you might say.

Letters

The March of Folly in the War on Drugs

To the Editor:

"Folly," as Barbara W. Tuchman told us about the Vietnam War, "is the pursuit by governments of policies contrary to their own interests," and "Policy founded on error multiplies, never retreats."

The strategies being employed in the "war on drugs" are a precise example of the folly she describes. The omnibus antidrug bill voted by Congress will cost $1.4 billion in 1987 alone. While $350 million is earmarked for treatment and education, the bulk of funds is directed toward expanding the model of the south Florida drug task force nationwide.

The task force was designed to bring all our expertise, technology and personnel together to interdict drug smugglers off the coast of Florida. As you reported (front page, Sept. 4), the South Florida Task Force has been a very expensive mistake.

Drug trafficking has actually increased through south Florida, despite millions spent on hardware and enforcement. Drug Enforcement Administration officials in south Florida say that what they've learned there is that "law enforcement can't stop drugs from coming in."

Unfortunately, political leadership in New York City is heavily involved in supporting the omnibus antidrug bill, which provides $650 million for increased enforcement and additional money for items like aerostat radar balloons, which didn't work in Florida, but will cost taxpayers $180 million. At the same time, treatment centers for drug addiction in the city have three- to six-month waiting lists.

The same folly is evident in a statewide proposal to impose a mandatory minimum for street sales of crack, an action that expands the Rockefeller drug laws of 1973. Those drug laws, some of the toughest in the country, have swelled courts and prisons and cost New York taxpayers billions, but have failed to reduce drug sales or drug use. As in south Florida, things have gotten worse.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, chairman of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, said, with regard to drugs, "Law enforcement has been tested to the utmost, but let's face it, it just hasn't worked."

If New York leaders would accept Judge Kaufman's conclusion and face the facts, taxpayers could save billions. We could also then begin the work of planning an antidrug campaign that would succeed, instead of investing more in a policy founded on error.

SHERRY SYLVESTER
New York, Sept. 12, 1986

The writer heads the Correctional Association of New York's public policy advocacy project.

Make It Legal

To the Editor:

The hundreds of billion of dollars generated by the sale of illegal narcotics worldwide makes it impossible to keep those involved in enforcing antidrug laws free of corruption.

Immigration, customs and police officials in the United States and elsewhere are caught up in it. If the U.S. or other countries employed their armed forces to control drug smuggling, what is to prevent them from also becoming corrupted? We would be worse off than we are now.

What is to be done? Legalize drugs, or at least most of them. Let us face the fact that drug addiction affects all segments of our society and that it is spreading rapidly in other parts of the world hitherto free of this problem.

Legalization of drugs would, like alcohol and tobacco (also capable of causing great damage to those who overindulge in them), produce taxes and legal profits. The taxes, including the income tax on legal profits, would produce the funds for more and better treatment for victims of drug abuse.

Legalization would drive the underworld out of the market and eliminate the corruption that destroys the effectiveness of officials involved in drug enforcement. Bringing illegal drugs into a legal marketplace would allow their quality to be controlled.

And legalization of drugs would take away the glamour and excitement associated with indulging in something illegal.

DOROTHY DILLON
Washington, Sept. 4, 1986

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Producers Will Adapt

To the Editor:

"The Simplest Way to Fight Drugs" by James Mills (Op-Ed, Sept. 5) is on the wrong track. Attempts to eradicate drug crops will cause drug production to move to more concealed locations or cause drug makers to switch to synthetic substitutes. This is already happening: attempts at eradicating Mexican marijuana crops caused domestic production to increase. Marijuana grown indoors under artificial lights is immune to detection. Doubtless coca plants can also be grown clandestinely, if drug producers find it necessary.

Gregory Baker

It is not even necessary to grow crops to make drugs. A single skilled individual can, in a short time, synthesize quantities of derivatives of fentanyl (a synthetic opiate) with street value in the billions of dollars. In the not-too-distant future it will be possible to manufacture in bacteria, by genetic-engineering techniques, the enzymes that synthesize drugs in plants and to use those enzymes to make drugs in vitro.

The problem with drugs is not that they are available, but rather that they are expensive, forcing users to victimize their neighbors to support their habits. Ending the futile prohibition that prevents pharmaceutical companies from marketing inexpensive cocaine and opiates would eliminate most drug-related crime overnight and would deal a death blow to the illegal drug industry. Granted, many users would suffer the consequences of their habits — but this is unavoidable in any case.

PAUL F. DIETZ
Danbury, Conn. Sept. 7, 1986

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The Demand Side

To the Editor:

Contrary to James Mills, there is no "simplest way" to fight drugs. President Reagan, Governor Cuomo and others have talked about the supply side, interdiction and the demand side, which is not a simple solution, but in the long run the most effective.

Education is the only answer. We have to begin to help people confront "why" they choose to do drugs. We cannot eradicate the problems or eradicate drugs. But we can help them begin dealing with their problems, build up their self-esteem, develop coping skills and get them to see the damage drugs do to them, to their families and their local community.

In our nonsectarian, community-based program, we have found success not only in training and educating people but also in involving them and others in alternatives to chemicals — in natural highs. We couple this with total community involvement. We can and have made a dent in the drug program in local communities.

(Rev.) TERRY ATTRIDGE
New York, Sept. 8, 1986

The writer is executive director of the Office of Substance Abuse Ministry, Archdiocese of New York.

What Funeral in Istanbul Tells About Moslem-Jewish Relations

To the Editor:

The absence of the Mufti of Istanbul, leader of the Moslem faith in Turkey, or his representative from the funeral services for the victims of the terrorist attack on the Neve Shalom synagogue in that city prompts speculation (news story, Sept. 11). Was this absence inspired by political calculation or by spiritual indifference?

If calculation, it would reflect Turkey's gradual embrace of the Arab stance in the Arab-Israeli dispute. This would also explain the absence of President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal from the ceremony. The wreaths they sent were meaningful, but not so symbolic as their presence would have been. They did the minimum that was expected of them. One is inclined to believe that Kemal Ataturk would have acted differently; he would have been there.

If spiritual indifference is the explanation, it would imply a turning aside of the Koranic dictum (always honored more in the breach than in the observance) that Christians and Jews are "people of the book," i.e., the Koran. In contrast to the Mufti's absence, clerics of Turkey's minority religions, the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Armenian Churches, attended both the service and the burial. This representation was perhaps a melancholoy reflection of the isolation these clerics feel even in Turkey, by most standards an Islamic country with a good tolerance record.

In choosing to absent himself from the service, the Mufti signaled a callousness toward a people from whom Mohammed borrowed heavily when he instituted Islam. Additionally, the Mufti conveys the impression that the Koranic idea, "people of the book," belongs more to the past than to the present.

H. O. WARD
Rockville, Md., Sept. 15, 1986

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Another Attack

To the Editor:

Apropos "Nihilism in Istanbul" (editorial, Sept. 9), the synagogue massacre was not the first such terrorist act to mar our thoughts of that beautiful city on the Golden Horn.

Just 10 years ago, on Aug. 11, 1976, at Istanbul Airport, Palestinian guerrillas, foiled in an attempt to board and hijack an El Al plane, turned their machine guns and grenades on passengers in the waiting area. Four people perished in that assault.

Among them was Harold Wallace Rosenthal, 29, one of the best and brightest young Americans of his generation, then a special assistant to Senator Jacob K. Javits on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We owe all victims of the continuing, senseless slaughter that chronicles international terrorism a clear message that terrorism in the cause of any political end will never be tolerated.

CAROL N. KAY TAYLOR
New York, Sept. 12, 1986

This Way to the Egress

To the Editor:

Congratulations on "Wall Street Weak" (editorial, Sept. 14) for mentioning causes for last week's stock market plunge other than programmed trading, computers and options (e.g., the new tax law, inflation fears, tight money, rising rates).

However, the real decline determinant was everybody running for the exit simultaneously. Computers will get us to the door sooner, but we still can't all fit through at the same time.

HARRISON ROTH
New York, Sept. 15, 1986

The writer is an options strategist.

Why Don't They Sign Social Security Letters?

To the Editor:

The Social Security Administration should take one simple step that will make it a much more responsive and efficient department of our Federal Government.

At present, letters and notices sent out by the department to individuals are not signed by employees. Notices and letters have no names or phone numbers on them, which makes it very difficult for people who have questions or problems to communicate with employees who are familiar with the case.

The present system is not only unresponsive, but it is also very inefficient. If someone who has been dealing with an employee of the Department of Social Security has a follow-up comment, he or she has to call the department and speak to someone else.

Most departments at all levels of government have employees sign their names to letters and also have phone numbers on the government stationery. But not the Department of Social Security. It just doesn't make sense.

PAUL FEINER
Westchester Co. Legislator, 12th Dist.
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

Making Money and Being a Parent in New York

To the Editor:

The killing of Jennifer Dawn Levin, you say (front page, Sept. 11), raises difficult questions for the parents of affluent urban teen-agers. Yes, "affluenza" — the term used by John Levy of the C. G. Jung Institute in San Francisco — does infect many of our children. But though the dual-career family in New York City may be bringing in joint salaries that boggle the minds of peers in East Oshkosh, in this city such salaries often insure no more than an amenable, middle-class existence — two or three bedrooms, a relatively safe neighborhood and access to quality education.

So, in many cases, greed is not at issue — "Making money, having money and spending money," as a psychologist you quote puts it — but establishing a comfortable home, which, correctly or not, is perceived as an unwritten right of citizenship. Granted, the pressures of participation in New York's competitive work force do have serious consequences for the permanence of marriages and the solidity of families.

It should also be acknowledged that women work not just for big bucks, but for the challenges of their careers, their commitment to their careers and the feelings of self-worth, all of which comprise a valuable role model for their children.

One unstated premise of your article is that women can't win. Either we stay home and become clones of our 1950's predecessors — bored to tears with runny noses, understimulated and isolated in our suburban enclaves, and abandoned by our husbands when the children leave the nest — or in the 1980's scenario, we are seen as heartless, money-hungry viragos, sacrificing our children, supposedly, to the jacuzzi and the garage for the Mercedes-Benz.

LINDA MANDEVILLE
New York, Sept. 11, 1986

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IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

Before the Shootdown

In 1984 and 1985, several articles in this space raised questions about the Reagan Administration's insistence that on the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1983, Korean Air Lines Flight 007 accidentally entered the Soviet Union's airspace and was deliberately shot down by Soviet air defensemen who knew it was a civilian airliner.

Now the experienced investigator Seymour Hersh has established in a new book that U.S. intelligence information never sufficiently supported that charge. When the raw reports were properly evaluated, they disclosed instead that an inept Soviet air defense force had confused Flight 007 *with a U.S. military plane also* operating that night, and did not know a civilian aircraft was being destroyed.

The Reagan Administration nevertheless blared to the world this unsubstantiated charge that it soon knew was untrue — and never has retracted or corrected it, relishing instead its greatest propaganda "victory."

Some queries about Flight 007 can now be laid to rest

The Russians insisted that the U.S. had sent Flight 007 over the Soviet Union for espionage purposes. That charge was never made in any of my articles because, as Mr. Hersh now affirms, there was no evidence — only inferences — to support it.

The primary points of inquiry raised here were:

1. Had U.S. listening posts in the North Pacific known the airliner was off course in time to warn it? If not, why not?

2. How did experienced pilots, making *a routine flight dangerously near* Soviet airspace, get so far off course and remain unaware of it for about five hours?

In "The Target Is Destroyed," Mr. *Hersh — who first disclosed the* C.I.A. scandals in the 1970's — lays the first query to rest. Though various posts picked up indications that the flight was off course, he writes, and others tracked *unusual Soviet air defense* activities, neither U.S. nor Japanese electronic sentries put two-and-two together in time to realize the danger, or warn 007's crew.

The U.S. intelligence performance was less than outstanding, Mr. Hersh believes. But he found no indication of a decision to gain intelligence information on Soviet air defenses, rather than warn 007 of its plight.

On the question of how Flight 007 got and remained so far off course, Mr. Hersh seems much less convincing; he presents only a speculative pilot-error "scenario" devised by Harold Ewing, an interested airline pilot long experienced on the North Pacific routes.

The Ewing scenario begins with the *flight* engineer making a "finger error" of 10 degrees longitude in entering data into one of the Boeing 707's three Inertial Navigation System units. When the engineer entered correct information in a second unit and a light warned of the inconsistency, he "resolved the problem ... by turning off the warning light and leaving the error intact."

The incorrectly loaded unit was the captain's. At takeoff, the error put him 300 miles to the east of his actual position. He then compounded the error, first by slightly changing his flight plan without telling the rest of *the crew, second by entering more in*correct coordinates into his I.N.S. unit. Even Mr. Ewing, who devised this scenario, acknowledges the need for "a leap of faith at this point."

*But if indeed one of the most ex*perienced of Korean Air Lines' captains committed these errors on top of his flight engineer's mistakes, the workings of the I.N.S. would have carried 007 over Sakhalin Island to be shot down — if, that is, none of these mistakes were discovered over the next five hours, by crew or navigating devices. That leads to another broad assumption: that Captain Chun, after changing his flight plan, passed most of the night in the first-class cabin, not on the flight deck.

All this seems rather like Murphy's Law (If anything can go wrong, it will) carried to extremes. Mr. Ewing insisted to Seymour Hersh that such crew errors happen frequently; if that's true, transoceanic flight may have been dealt a severe blow in this *book. I find it a less than satisfying* explanation of 007's ill-fated journey.

But life and truth cannot always be satisfying. If, as Mr. Hersh far more conclusively argues, Flight 007 was *not on a spy mission, this "scenario"* — leap of faith and all — may be as good an explanation of its fateful course as we'll ever have. That's not good enough to silence all conspiracy *theorists, but probably nothing ever* will be. □

Pinochet Risks Further Chaos

By Charles E. F. Millard Jr.

By persecuting moderates

In response to an attempt on his life earlier this month, Gen. Augusto Pinochet is persecuting not just the violent left but also the moderates in the Chilean opposition — the very people who are best able to lessen the increasing risk of a blood bath in his country. By eliminating the middle, General Pinochet risks unleashing the chaos he claims to be preventing.

The Chilean opposition is made up of two factions — one that advocates *a violent overthrow of the dictator*ship and another, more moderate group that prefers to oust the dictator through political means. Those who profess nonviolence act as a buffer between *the regime and the radicals*, taking up the frustration of the left while defusing some of its more disruptive tendencies. Their slogan is "our hands are clean," and at demon*strations they hold their hands up*, open palms forward, signifying their rejection of violence. General Pinochet is using the assassination attempt to justify a crackdown on both *factions of the opposition.*

The state of siege imposed this month is likely to silence the moderates, suffocating all hope of nonviolent change. The closing of opposition publications and the harassment, arrest and expulsion of church leaders and human rights workers will leave those who oppose General Pinochet with few alternatives to the radical left. In this, the crackdown plays right into the hands of those on the left who would like nothing more than to see Chile plunged into a civil war. Everyone in Chile will be forced to pick a camp, and discoveries of large weapons caches indicate that both sides will be well armed.

Some of General Pinochet's worst fury has been directed at human rights organizations, long a pillar of the moderate opposition. Since the assassination attempt, two people with close ties to human rights groups have been arrested; priests involved with those groups have been detained or expelled; threats and intimidation have increased. Last week, the General stated bluntly: "Now the war is going to begin from our side, and we are going to be tough, and all those people involved in human rights and such things are going to be expelled from the country or locked up."

One of those who has been expelled is the Rev. Pierre DuBois, a French priest with close ties to the Chilean Human Rights Commission and the Vicaría de la Solidaridad, a human rights group associated with the Roman Catholic Church. The pastor of a dirt-poor ghetto known as La Victoria, he adamantly opposes General Pinochet, but he is also known for his efforts to defuse the violence that is common in La Victoria.

I spent a few days there last November during a national protest. I saw three members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front — a leading group in the armed opposition — walk down a main street shooting pistols in the air, exhorting residents to join their struggle against the regime. Parishioners sought out Father DuBois, who pursued the three men and demanded that they leave the area.

The next day, as the protest continued, police and paratroopers swept through La Victoria, firing tear gas, shotgun shells, rubber bullets and real bullets. Finally, the police managed to close off one end of a main street, while neighborhood people hid around corners at each intersection, screaming insults and throwing rocks. As the soldiers slowly moved up the street, *firing at the crowds, Father DuBois*, a nun and another priest stepped into the street between the two groups and walked toward the soldiers. Not knowing how to respond, the soldiers piled *into their armored personnel carriers* and drove away. It was hard to imagine a more graphic illustration of the mediating role played by people like Father DuBois and human rights groups like the Vicaría.

Charles E. F. Millard Jr., a lawyer, spent three months in Chile last year working with the Vicaría de la Solidaridad, a human rights group.

WASHINGTON | James Reston

The Peace Corps

WASHINGTON

The Peace Corps celebrated its 25th anniversary here this month, reminding us that American foreign policy is not all missiles and Stealth bombers but has a gentler side.

It was just a week before he was elected as the 35th President of the United States that John F. Kennedy summoned the youth of America to get this country moving again, and dramatized the idea of a volunteer Peace Corps.

"There is not enough money in all America to relieve the misery of the underdeveloped world in a giant and endless soup kitchen," he said. "But there is enough know-how and enough knowledgeable people to help those nations help themselves.

"I therefore propose that our inadequate efforts in this area be supplemented by a Peace Corps of talented young men willing and able to serve their country in this fashion for three years as an alternative to peacetime selective service ..."

It was not, of course, a new idea. It had its roots in the biblical injunction "From those to whom much is given much is required," and in the missionary tradition of volunteer service among the poor and hungry people of the world.

It is interesting to recall that once the Peace Corps was established, President Kennedy made two conflicting decisions in the first year of his Administration.

He sent 500 additional "advisers" to South Vietnam, raising the total to 17,000 in 1963; and he sent 500 new Peace Corps volunteers to work in the *fields and villages of eight developing* countries.

As Gerard T. Rice, a young volunteer now working at the World Bank, notes in "The Bold Experiment," his excellent history of the Peace Corps: "Vietnam scarred the American psyche [58,000 dead] leaving memories of pain and defeat. But Kennedy's other initiative inspired, and continues to inspire, hope and understanding among Americans and the rest of the world. In that sense, the Peace Corps was his most affirmative and enduring legacy."

We hear little of the Peace Corps now, though over 100,000 young Americans have served in its ranks in this last quarter-century, and almost 10,000 are still in the field.

Was this merely a "bold experiment," serviceable for a time but now a forgotten triumph, irrelevant to the present day?

Much is said these days about the failure of freedom and affluence in the pursuit of happiness, and people of different political persuasions —

Let's apply the idea here

from Gary Hart to Bill Buckley — turn repeatedly to the remedy of volunteer national service for the waywardness and permissiveness of the so-called Me Generation.

This is not new either. In 1904, William James, in an address to the Universal Peace Conference in Boston, suggested that the Government should enlist young men to work among the poor and rejected people of the nation.

Later, in his famous essay on "The Moral Equivalent of War," he added: "The war against war is going to be no holiday excursion or camping party... Our Gilded Youths should be packed off to coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dishwashing and clothes-washing, to road building and tunnel making, according to their *choice, to get the childishness* knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas ..."

Well, they were tougher and they wrote better in those days, and James made the mistake of urging that this work be compulsory, but the search for "The Moral Equivalent of War" goes on and the need for volunteer service clearly exists.

We see it in the plight of our aging population, many of whom cannot afford to be sick. We see it in every city slum and town where the facilities for transportation, housing and recreation are in urgent need of repair.

And we see it most dramatically in the plight of our farms, whose abundant production is driving people off the land and into the overcrowded cities, while half the human race goes to bed hungry every night.

In 1951, 14 percent of our people, or over 22 million, worked the fertile American land; now only 2 percent, or 2.3 million, raise more food than we can use. Though the farmers collected over $25 billion in Government subsidies this fiscal year, the rate of farm bankruptcies is the highest since the Great Depression.

Can we do better than this? Apply the idealism and labor and generosity of the Peace Corps to contemporary problems. Many people here think we can, and some of them even work for the Government. □

Pat Robertson And 'Our America'

By A. James Rudin

His possible candidacy recalls revivalists' values of the 50's

The Rev. Pat Robertson's promise to seek the Republican Presidential *nomination if three million followers* signed petitions of support for him within a year has summoned up half-forgotten childhood memories. Like Mr. Robertson, I was reared in Virginia, and like many teen-agers of the early 1950's, I attended several Christian revival meetings with my friends.

They were held in a huge tent a few miles south of my hometown, Alexandria. I strongly believe those meetings still provide an important clue to understanding the men and women who form the core of Mr. Robertson's political support.

For some of my classmates, attending a revival and being religiously "born again" was a normative rite of passage. For the rest of us, especially for a Jew, it was an opportunity for socializing akin, say, to attending high school football games and drinking milk shakes together.

The hot, steaming meetings were well attended. The audience sat on hard chairs for more than two hours under loosely strung naked bulbs as sweating preachers delivered interminable sermons. Today, *as part of* my professional responsibilities, I watch Mr. Robertson and other evangelists on television, but TV cannot convey the intense heated emotions of a revival meeting.

At such meetings, the preacher always ended his sermon with a call to affirm one's belief in Jesus. That was old stuff for the congregation, and I remember one hot night when the audience was slow to respond until the preacher began listing evils that had allegedly overtaken the America of 1951: loss of states' rights, sexual promiscuity, domination by labor unions, Communist infiltration in the *Government — and too many foreign*ers in our midst. At the end of his litany, he cried out: "Let's take back our America! Let's take it back from those who took it from us! This is our America, not theirs! Our America!"

When he finished, the cheering crowd rose to its feet and started singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." People hugged and kissed, and I saw tears. There was a distinct sense of loss and of anger as the crowd kept shouting, "It's our America!" The level of feeling was higher than the purely religious fervor usually found at revival meetings.

Mr. Robertson's candidacy is certain to stir up similiar emotions across the nation. No one should *doubt the depth of such feelings.* The sense of loss and anger felt by the "tent people" back then is just as real today. But now it is expressed in such ways as being "pro-family," including opposing the Equal Rights Amendment. There are attempts to place "scientific creationism" and organized prayer in the public schools. Some people would make Christianity the legally established religion of the land.

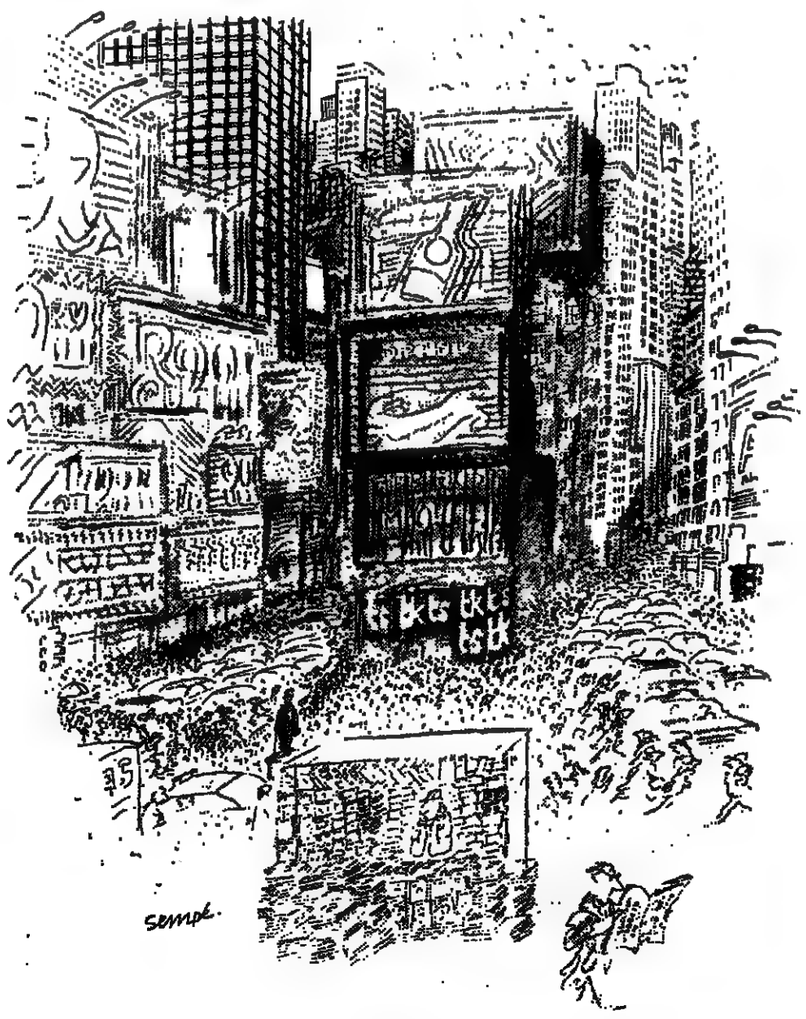
Support for the constitutional doctrine of original intent, a central part of Mr. Robertson's platform, can be partly explained by the religious-political cry, "It's our America!" That cry needs to be understood and effectively answered by those who believe it is also "our America" as well.

Unfortunately, Mr. Robertson and others who share his views have appropriated the public use of such core values as "honesty," "tradition," "family," "decency," "hard work", and "morality." These values will play a major role in the 1988 campaign and should not remain the mo*nopoly of one candidate or one politi*cal party. They belong to all of us.

But there is another set of values Mr. Robertson has not adequately addressed, and it is also going to be central in 1988. He and other candidates must be pressed to support religious and cultural pluralism; economic, racial and sexual justice for all; the civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of *Rights; separation of church and state*, and the co-equal status of the judiciary in relation to the Government's executive and legislative branches.

If Mr. Robertson wants to be a serious candidate, *he will have to reach* beyond his limited constituency to attract the millions of voters who care deeply about these questions. And the other candidates will have to respond to the *political alienation of Mr. Rob*ertson's "tent people." Our next President must be able to pitch a national tent large enough for everyone to enter in equality as full partners in "our America." □

A. James Rudin, a rabbi, is the American Jewish Committee's national inter-religious affairs director.



Every message is at the mercy of its environment.

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This editorial and advertising rub-off, separately and together, has the ability to add quality, credibility and integrity to a message. Or subtract from it.

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So maybe, after all these years, McLuhan *was* right. The medium *is* the message.

These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Arts & Leisure

Australia's 'Crocodile' Eyes U.S. Waters

By C. C. O'HANLON

Paul Hogan was living in style on the second floor of a small, elegant hotel overlooking Washington's Lafayette Square, the sort of hotel where white-gloved doorman usher visitors into a lobby full of dark wood paneling, plush red upholstery and ornate detailing on the ceiling. Here, the man who, to millions of Australians, is known as "our Hoges" — television star, promoter of tourism and a national hero only a little less revered than a handful of the greatest cricketers and rugby players was receiving members of the American press to tell them about his first feature film. " 'Crocodile' Dundee," is, Mr. Hogan says, "a simple little film" that has grossed nearly $18 million in Australia alone. Less than 13 weeks after opening, it edged out "E.T." and that film's box-office earnings of $12.8 million as the country's top-grossing film ever.

The film opens across the United States on Friday, and while Mr. Hogan was showing no signs of nervousness in Washington, he admitted, "I'm curious to see whether I've judged right, whether there's room for a simple little film that's just a comedy."

Mr. Hogan isn't understating the simpleness of the film's story: Michael J. (Crocodile) Dundee is a croc poacher in the subtropical back country of Australia's Northern Territory. He briefly makes national news when, having been attacked by a crocodile, and despite a badly injured leg, he drags himself back to what passes for civilization in those parts — the nearest pub. Enter sue Charlton, played by Linda Kozlowski, an aggressive New York reporter. She tracks down Dundee and sets off with him to retrace the route of his notorious adventure for her paper.

Of course — " 'Crocodile' Dundee" is nothing if not charmingly predictable — her fascination with Dundee becomes something other than just professional and she persuades him to return with her to visit New York City. Most of the second half of the film is taken up with a series of stock situations in which Dundee, the innocent abroad, is confronted by a bewildering cross-section of the city's highest style and lowest life and yet somehow manages to come up on top.

"Mick Dundee is a mythical outback character — we Aussies all like to think we've got a bit of him in us — but he's got some admirable qualities," Mr. Hogan said. "I came up with the story after my first trip to New York, two years ago. I was in the Northern Territory shortly afterward and it struck me that the cultures of New York and the Territory are about as far apart as you can get. I figured if I found New York's racey pace hard to take, some bloke from the Territory would think it was Mars!"

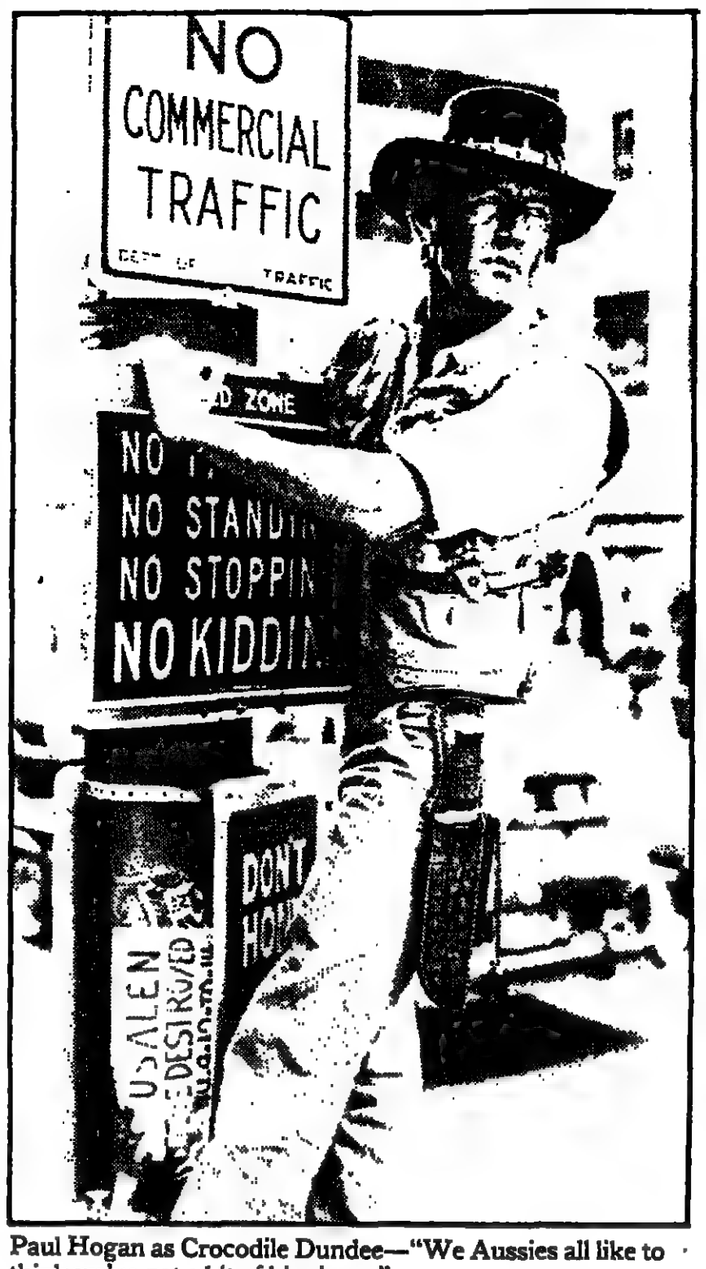
He went on, "Critics might try to make the case that I'm perpetrating a false image of Australians. We want to live down the image of the city-bred cretin who goes overseas and embarrasses everybody. But Crocodile Dundee never loses his dignity. Even if he is naïve and uneducated, he doesn't make a melon of himself all the time. He's got some grace."

It was largely Mr. Hogan's previous successes playing artless Australian stereotypes — blond, blue-eyed, bronzed Anglo-Irish ("They're all the same character, really. Me.") — that enabled " 'Crocodile' Dundee" to be made at all. "The Paul Hogan Show," a half hour of stand-up gags and sketches in which Mr. Hogan, dressed mainly in one costume — mismatched rugby shorts, jersey and socks — wrapped his acute vowels around every line he drawled, was a television ratings winner from the night it first aired in 1977. Along with a subsequent series of specials produced, directed and co-written by the team that would be responsible for " 'Crocodile' Dundee," "The Paul Hogan Show" is now syndicated in 26 countries worldwide.

Then there are the television advertisements: for Foster's Lager in England and for the Australian Tourist Commission in the United States and Australia. They might not remember his name but 100 million Americans recognize his face and his accent — "G'day" is the one Australian phrase everyone knows.

So when Mr. Hogan and his longtime partner, the producer John Cornell (who helped originate both the Foster's Lager and the Australian Tourist Commission ads), sought to raise a little under $9 million through public subscription to finance a full-length feature film — taking advantage of the Australian Government's still generous tax break on film investment — they were able to do it in two weeks. "We had to send three and a half million back," Mr. Hogan said. "And we didn't even bother to presell it to a major distributor although we had offers. But the last thing we wanted was some studio accountant hanging around the set watching how the money was being spent."

Apart from the film's eventual earnings at home, what pleased Mr. Hogan, Mr. Cornell and the film's director, Peter Faiman, was the reaction of the country's usually less-than-charitable film critics. With few exceptions, they gave " 'Crocodile' Dundee" an easy ride. "I thought they'd hammer it," Mr. Hogan said. "I've seen some of the Australian films that they like and they're always the ones audiences stay away from in droves. Let's face it, an Australian film should be deep, meaningful, long, slow..." Preferably set in the 19th century? "Preferably boring. Our film turned out better than they expected. It isn't 'The Paul Hogan Show' goes to the movies — sketchy gags, that sort of stuff."



Paul Hogan as Crocodile Dundee—"We Aussies all like to think we've got a bit of him in us."

Why the film works for Australian audiences has a lot to do with the mood of the country these days. Times are lean in Australia — unemployment and inflation are rising fast, currency has taken a dive, minerals and agricultural products are being undercut, and, worse if you're a true blue Aussie, the country hasn't won a Wimbledon or a cricket Test in years.

So along comes Michael J. (Crocodile) Dundee, a nostalgically dinkum Aussie character with all the traits of a true "battler" — tough, reliable, outgoing, a friend to his mates, a sucker for a grouse-looking sheila, and shrewd to boot — that Australians like to think of as typical but no longer is. Dundee belongs to another decade, the 1950's maybe, a time Australians like to think was one of their best.

"The 'battler' mentality of the Australian working-class man is what's good about the country and what's bad about it," said Mr. Hogan. "Having a go at something, lending a hand to your mates, giving everybody a fair go are what's good. The party times, the reluctance to work, the 'she'll be all right, Jack' attitude that makes Australia a good place for a holiday are what's bad. Now the holiday's over. Which is a tragedy, because it was a wonderful country to live in."

Australian audiences have related so strongly to the Hogan — or is the Crocodile Dundee? — persona lately that when, in a recent interview with Mike Willessee, a leading Australian television commentator, he took an unexpected swipe at Prime Minister Bob Hawke, saying "Hawke's lost it," public reaction was immediately supportive. "Part of what I said was tongue-in-cheek but, no doubt about it, the country does need shaking up. Someone like me has a habit of saying something that reflects a general gut feeling throughout the country. If I'm saying it, then all the pub spokesmen around the country are saying it too."

Crocodile Dundee running for a seat in the Federal Parliament? Not likely. But for a time, when the film was at its peak in Australia and Mr. Hogan was airing his political views on national television, the notion was being kicked around by politicians on both sides of Australia's spiked political fence. Mr. Hogan was wisely not taking any of it too seriously. "Politicians are media performers," he said. "A good game-show host could be Prime Minister. That's the way it goes."

So, if " 'Crocodile' Dundee" is a fairy tale in which Australia's loss of innocence is turned into a metaphorical romance between a contemporary New Woman and the last of a mythical outback breed, can American audiences be seduced?

Mr. Hogan reckons there are some things about the Australian character that might be instructive and appealing to an American audience. "We can show them a good time. We're less competitive. We're more weekend-oriented, which is sort of sensible if you're only gonna live 70 years or so. Americans work hard in the mistaken belief that they'll live forever. But then that's what makes this country successful."

So what happens if his film is as successful in the United States as it has been in Australia? Will Mr. Hogan succumb to the American work ethic and settle in Los Angeles along with other members of Australia's expatriate film industry? "No," he insisted, "but I'd come to work here. I'd work in Japan or Spain, too, if someone sent me a script I thought was good.

"To stay at home and say 'I'll only make Australian films' is to limit yourself a bit. The directors who leave Australia — Weir, Schepisi, Beresford — some people bag them for that. But they're directors! That's what they do. They don't want to sit at home and every three years do a low-budget art film. So what are they meant to do in between? Work for the Department of Main Roads? Anyway, if they all stayed home, with the small industry we've got, there'd be no new directors. The big names would be directing all the films that came out of Australia."

Even so, a lot of those big name directors will be rooting for for the American success of " 'Crocodile' Dundee," if not out of national chauvinism then out of plain self-interest. To coin an Aussie phrase, it's been a long time between drinks for the Australian film industry in America.

C. C. O'Hanlon is an Australian writer whose first novel will be published early next year.

The Metropolitan Opera Opens With a New 'Ring'

By JOHN ROCKWELL

Metropolitan Opera opening nights are always special, even in this age of the deglamorization of opera. But Monday's opening night will be more special than most. It's not just a new production, which isn't always the case in the first place, but a new production of Wagner's massive opera, "Die Walküre." And not just of "Die Walküre," but the first in a complete new "Ring des Nibelungen" cycle at the Met. "Das Rheingold" (actually the first opera in the tetralogy) and "Siegfried" will follow next season, with "Götterdämmerung" the season after that and three complete cycles each planned for the springs of 1989 and 1990.

Every opera house in the sun seems to be tackling this former operatic Everest. The German and Austrian companies do it annually, of course, as a matter of birthright, as do the British. For a long time in America, though, the Met's was it, with the ancient Lee Simonson sets only partly replaced by a Herbert von Karajan production in the late 1960's and early 70's that was broken off after "Siegfried" (Mr. Karajan had departed after "Die Walküre"). San Francisco also did a cycle in years past, heavily cut like the Met's used to be but also boasting the great Wagnerian voices that prevailed in the 30's and 40's.

In recent years, however, all manner of American companies have taken up the challenge.

But the Met's "Ring" remains special, and everybody knows it. The Met, for all its faults, is still this country's bellwether company, a standard for all the others and the home of opera's greatest stars. No one else could mount a "Ring" on the scale the Met will assay. And certainly no else is recording it — Deutsche Grammophon will make studio recordings of each of the "Ring" operas in New York starting with "Die Walküre" this April, although the casts for the recording will be mostly different from those seen at the Met.

Monday night's cast offers Hildegard Behrens (who will repeat her Brünnhilde on records, the only first-nighter to appear on the recording), Simon Estes as Wotan (James Morris in the recording; the others have not been announced), Jeannine Altmeyer as Sieglinde (she will switch with Miss Behrens later in the season, and Johanna Meier will also sing some Sieglindes), Peter Hofmann as Siegmund, Brigitte Fassbaender as Fricka and Aage Haugland as Hunding.

For all their virtues and flaws, these are all international-level singers, known by opera-lovers everywhere. The real specialness of the Met's new "Ring" lies in two debutants, mightily familiar figures in our operatic life who never happen to have tackled a "Ring" before: the conductor (and Met artistic director) James Levine and the stage director Otto Schenk.

Mr. Levine has explored the rest of the Wagnerian repertory at the Met and has led "Parsifal" in recent summers at the Wagnerian shrine, the Bayreuth Festival in Bavaria. He says he talked with Wolfgang Wagner, who runs Bayreuth, about conducting the new cycle set to begin there in 1987, but that he decided to postpone any Bayreuth "Ring" until at least the early 1990's, when he will have the Met "Ring" under his belt. By then, also, his obligations at the nearby Salzburg Festival, where he's leading a slew of Mozart operas, will be more under control.

For all his international success, Mr. Levine is a 43-year-old American-based American conductor, so it's not really shocking he hasn't yet undertaken the "Ring." For Mr. Schenk, a 56-year-old Viennese who has been a highly acclaimed opera stage director for 25 years, his reluctance to direct a "Ring" seems more surprising. But there were reasons, he says, of policy and principle behind his hesitation.

"I refused to do it," the director explained the other day in a quiet Met office between acts of the "Walküre" piano dress rehearsal (meaning finished sets and lighting, with the singers in full costume singing at half-strength and accompanied by two pianos rather than an orchestra). "It is one of my favorite pieces of music and poetry, which I adore so much that I found myself not up to the level of my wishes. I wanted always to enjoy it without being involved with it.

"That was one reason. The other reason was that in Europe now, there is a sort of 'interpretitus.' Everybody wants to show *his* 'Ring,' and to make obvious what they think about the 'Ring' — things that are *hidden* in Wagner. They don't want to do the 'Ring,' they want to do something to the 'Ring.' This was a movement I didn't want to join, and I am a little bit proud that I did not join. I want to make a Romantic 'Ring' for today, a fairy tale — to take an ancient story with very much of nowadays in it, but not to throw the ancient away."

As glimpsed briefly during that piano dress rehersal, Mr. Schenk and his designer, Günther Schneider-Siemssen, have opted for a "realistic" Romantic style, meaning a fairly faithful effort to recreate the imagery of Wagner's original intentions, but made more sophisicated, believable and atmospheric by modern lighting and projection techniques. There are real-looking rocks, real-looking moss, real-looking ferns with individually shaped leaves, along with properly old-Germanic costumes by Rolf Langenfass and all manner of lightning and swirling smoke.

This has been made possible because, unlike Mr. Levine and Mr. Schenk, Mr. Schneider-Siemssen has done "Rings" everywhere, including Mr. Karajan's earlier project at the Met, and hence knows all the tricks.

The director adds that he's shying away from some of the more literal traps in the "Ring" — no ram for Fricka, for instance, or horses for the Valkyries. "We want to avoid things that may seem ridiculous," he said. He adds that they are still working on the dragon for next season's "Siegfried." "That will be our greatest problem," he said. "These things are created by human fear."

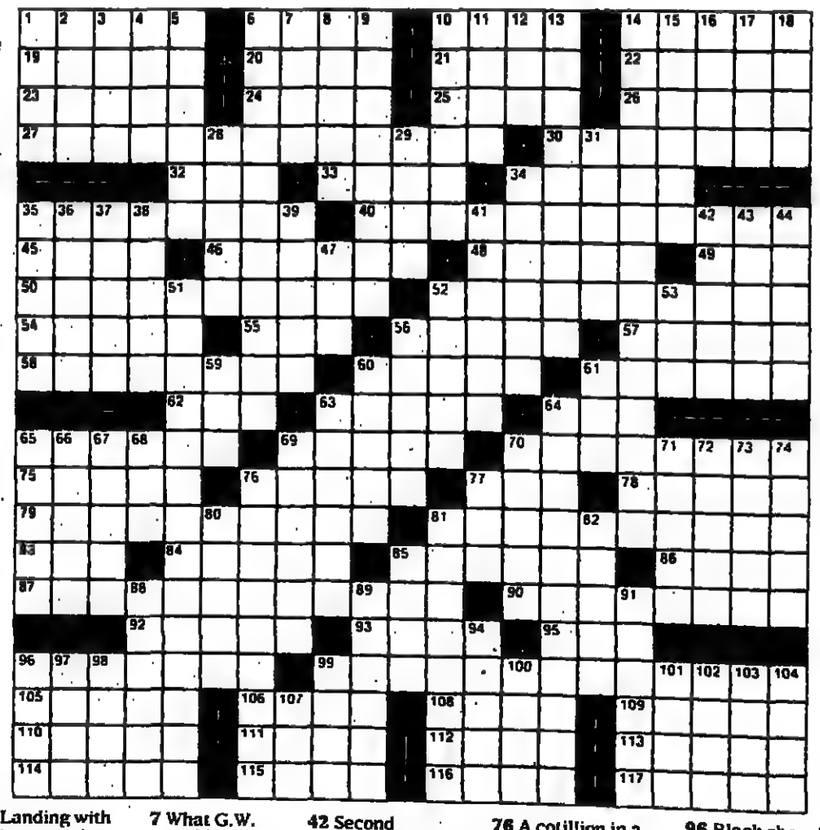
Mr. Levine, however, is proud of the effects the production will unleash at the end of "Die Walküre," when Wotan puts Brünnhilde to sleep on a mountain top surrounded by "magic fire." "I think we have the best fire you've ever seen," the conductor said enthusiastically.

"The 'Ring' has nothing to do with gods, it has to do with nature and human passions — with might, with love, with the weather," Mr. Schenk went on, gesturing emphatically as he built up a head of rhetorical steam. "It has nothing to do with unbelievable things. Wagner was inspired, living in Switzerland, by the mountains, the thunderstorms. Our 'Ring' would not be possible without the colors of America — colors we don't see in Europe. I'm not saying that the redwoods and the Grand Canyon are in it. But this 'Ring' would not exist unless we had seen the redwoods and the Grand Canyon."

Does all this mean that the Met "Ring" is a conservative reaction against the excesses of avant-garde directors? A reaction, yes, thinks Mr. Schenk, but not a conservative one. "Today, it is really progressive to do it this way," he argues. "It's very conservative and very conventional today to turn things around on their heads. I think Americans are more open than Europeans to the play, the story, the thing itself. It is more difficult to take modern means and try to realize the nature of the piece than just to make the piece modern. It can't be conventional because no one has ever done it this way."

Daffy Dillies

BY DALE O. BURGENER/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



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1 Put on a happy face
6 Latvian or Estonian
10 Tall, coarse grass
14 Triggered
19 Heathen
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21 Mr. Thicke
22 —— Harbor, N.Z.
23 Proboscis-pleaser
24 Sausage segment
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26 Ancient Italian
27 Gsge
30 Triangular sails
32 Bravo!
33 Fourth person
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40 "Glorious" sight
45 Essence or incense
46 Cashews' kin
48 Sealing gasket
49 His ring cycle has ended
50 It's never done
52 Sun dial?
54 Muse with a lyre
55 Lebanese weight
56 Land, to a lawyer
57 What pack rats do
58 Shuffle troops
60 Purplish colors
61 Card game
62 Append
63 Pedro's "Cheers!"
64 Type of cap
65 AMPAS awards
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70 Mollifier
75 Cut of beef
76 Candy stripers
77 Shadow loser
78 Hawaiian tree or flower
79 Formal dance at Wimbledon?
81 Group of evil looks?
83 Plural ending
84 Church-music symbol
85 Place to see stars?
86 Canadian prov.
87 Little colonizer in torment?
90 Prisoner yields?
92 Showy displays
93 Jewish youth org.
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96 City in the dough?
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105 What to drop on a tour
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108 Anthony of the alleys
109 Cheeseparer
110 —— Meir
111 Rap
112 Tasso's patron
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9 Sack Montana?
10 Ahgr-r-r-r
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12 West from the East
13 Fisherman's creed?
14 Giving Cody the boot?
15 "Charity vaunteth not ——...": I Cor. 13:4
16 It's sometimes a drag
17 Actor Richard
18 Juan and Quixote
28 Hallow
29 Shining examples
31 —— -garde
34 Wispy cloud
35 "Rawhide" actor: 1951
36 Revere
37 Wanderer
38 Jalopy
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41 Muddied
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44 Prepares for action
47 Modern art
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52 Center of attention
53 Frigate bird
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60 Tailor's lapboard
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63 Moves like a crab
64 Poser, but not in a studio
65 Ancient Roman port
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67 "Give all thou ——...": Wordsworth
68 Raggedy one
69 Ind. Indians
70 Hyperactive
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72 Out in front
73 Maid preceder
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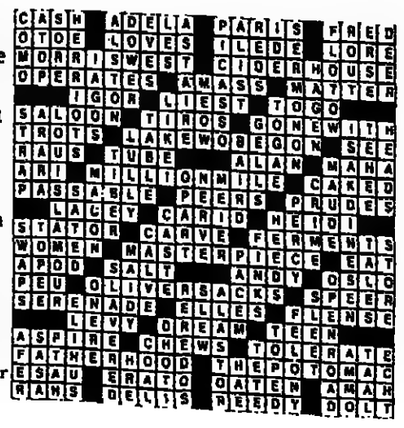
77 Buddy
80 S. Korean capital
81 Composer's spring brew?
82 Sixteen drams
85 Heroine of "La Bohème"
88 Committee's program
89 Autocrat
91 They hack their way
94 Degrade
96 Black sheep's trio
97 "Thanks ——!"
98 What precedes watt
99 Romans' 19 x 8
100 Gulf in the Ionian Sea
101 Seine feeder
102 African fox
103 Librarian's advice
104 Prohibitionists
107 German physicist: 1787-1854



BASEBALL

Blue Jays pull down Red Sox

NEW YORK (AP). The fears of fans of the Boston Red Sox that history will repeat itself yet again and that they will be pipped at the post intensified on Saturday when they lost the second in a row to their nearest rivals, the Toronto Blue Jays. This 5-2 loss cut their lead in the American League East to 8½ games. George Bell did the damage. He drove in two runs with a triple and a double.

Rickey Henderson and Ron Kittle homered during a five-run first baseball inning and Ron Guidry surrendered three hits in seven innings to lead the New York Yankees to a 5-2 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Wally Joyner scored from the third base on rookie catcher Ron Karkovice's passed ball with one out in the ninth ioning, giving the California Angels an 8-7 victory over the Chicago White Sox in Anaheim, California.

Brook Jacoby hit a one-out single in the 10th inning to drive in Mel Hall with tie-breaking run, and the Cleveland Indians defeated the Oakland A's 6-5 in Oakland.

Jim Traber came out of a 10-for-71 slump with a two-run, pinch-single in the eighth inning that lifted the Baltimore Orioles over the Milwaukee Brewers 4-3.

Tom Brunansky hit a two-out, two-run homer in the eighth inning that rallied the visiting Minnesota Twins to a victory over the Texas Rangers.

Mike Trujillo pitched a one-hitter for his first major-league shutout, leading the Seattle mariners to a 3-0 victory over visiting Kansas City and sending the Royals to their fifth straight defeat.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Mike Scott struck out 11 batters as he allowed five hits over seven innings and led the Houston Astros to a 10-6 victory over the San Diego Padres in Houston.

The Astros had 16 hits as they took an 11-game lead over San Francisco and Cincinnati with 14 games left. Their magic number for winning the National league West is four.

Rookie left-hander Jamie Moyer outdueled Rick Rhoden, and Ryne Sandberg led off the sixth inning with a home run as the Chicago Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 1-0 on Saturday in Chicago.

Right-hander Charlie Puleo pitched a three-hitter and knocked in a run to lead the Atlanta Braves to a 2-1 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

GEORGE BELL – he did the damage

Stanley Jefferson and John Gibbons hit their first major-league homers and pinch-hitter Danny Heep lined a two-run single as the New York mets defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 9-5 in Cincinnati.

Rick Horton pitched a six-hitter in his first complete game in more than two years as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Montreal Expos 3-1 in Montreal.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	90	59	.694	—
Toronto	81	67	.547	8½
New York	80	68	.541	9½
Detroit	78	70	.527	11½
Cleveland	75	73	.507	14½
Baltimore	71	77	.480	18½
Milwaukee	68	81	.456	22

WEST DIVISION

California	86	61	.585	—
Texas	77	71	.520	9½
Kansas City	68	80	.459	18½
Oakland	68	81	.456	19
Chicago	66	82	.446	20½
Seattle	66	83	.443	21
Minnesota	63	84	.429	23

SATURDAY'S GAMES: Toronto 5, Boston 2; New York 5, Detroit 2; California 8, Chicago 7; Cleveland 6, Oakland 5, 10 innings; Baltimore 4, Milwaukee 3; Minnesota 3, Texas 2; Seattle 3, Kansas City 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	97	51	.655	—
Philadelphia	78	7	0	.527
St. Louis	74	74	.500	23
Montreal	73	74	.497	23½
Chicago	63	85	.426	34
Pittsburgh	60	88	.405	37

X-clinched division title

WEST DIVISION

Houston	86	62	.581	—
Cincinnati	75	73	.507	11
San Francisco	75	73	.507	11
Atlanta	69	78	.469	16½
Los Angeles	69	79	.466	17
San Diego	68	80	.459	18

SATURDAY'S GAMES: Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0; Atlanta 2, San Francisco 1; New York 9, Philadelphia 5; Cincinnati 9, Los Angeles 5; St. Louis 3, Montreal 1; Houston 10, San Diego 6.

TENNIS

McEnroe reaches final

LOS ANGELES (AP). – John McEnroe avenged his January loss to Brad Gilbert by overpowering and outplaying Gilbert 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 to enter the finals of the Volvo tennis tournament here.

The win pits McEnroe, sixth-seeded in the tournament, against top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden in the final. Edberg defeated fellow-Swede Peter Lundgren 6-4, 6-3 to earn the second spot in the finals.

Wonderful win for tennis juniors

HONG KONG (AP). – Israel blanked Indonesia 3-0 and South Korea shut out Hong Kong 3-0 yesterday in boys' tennis competition to advance to the finals of the world youth tennis cup to be held in Tokyo in November.

Spearheading Israeli triumph – which puts them through to the 16-nation finals for under 16 players were Raviv Weidenfeld and Boaz Merenstein. The contest was a rare sporting encounter between Indonesia and Israel.

Weidenfeld Def. Iwan Sobagio 6-1, 7-5, Merenstein Def. Raj Katimamah 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, Weidenfeld and O. Weinberg def. Katimamah and L. Josef 6-4, 6-3.

Leconte takes German title

HAMBURG (Reuter). – Henri Leconte of France dethroned defending champion Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia to win the $315,000 West German Open here yesterday.

The hard-hitting left-hander, who played dazzling, attacking tennis in his 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 win, grabbed his second Grand Prix title in successive weeks, following his victory in Geneva.

Mansell close to title

ESTORIL (Reuter). – Briton Nigel Mansell romped to a convincing victory in the Portuguese Grand Prix yesterday and put himself within one race of the world drivers' championship.

Mansell led unchallenged throughout in his Williams and was rewarded with a 10-point buffer at the head of the standings.

If he completes his sixth triumph of the season in the penultimate round of the series in Mexico next month then Mansell will become the first Briton to take the Formula One motor racing crown since James Hunt in 1976. No one, not even his own team mate Nelson Piquet of Brazil who remained second overall by finishing third here, will be able to overhaul him.

World champion Alain Prost of France took advantage of a late spin by Nelson Piquet and a seemingly empty fuel tank suffered by Brazilian Ayrton Senna on the last lap and squeezed home second in his McLaren. It leaves prost 11 points behind Mansell, his chance of retaining his crown virtually over.

VICTORY SPLASH – Nigel Mansell after his victory in Portugal.

United sink further into the doldrums

LIVERPOOL (AFP). – Ron Atkinson's reign as manager of English soccer giants Manchester United was placed in even greater jeopardy here last night as his side slumped to a 3-1 defeat at Everton, their fifth loss in seven First Division games.

Goals from Scotland striker Graeme Sharp, Eire midfielder Kevin Sheedy and striker Adrian Heath lifted injury-hit Everton, missing seven regulars, into second spot and left United second from bottom.

But the dispirited Manchester club did not disgrace themselves in the all-action tussle. Indeed, Everton's Bobby Mimms was the busier keeper with brilliant saves from Eire striker Frank Stapleton (two) and Denmark right-back John Sivebaek as United staged a stirring second-half rally. In the end, though, they were made to pay for their earlier defensive weakness.

Kapil gives India a chance

MADRAS (Reuter). – Australia pressed home their advantage in the first cricket Test against India yesterday despite their bid to force the follow-on being thwarted by a splendid captain's innings of 119 from Kapil Dev.

India, needing 375 to avoid following on, slumped to 245 for seven but all-rounder Kapil's fourth Test hundred hauled his side out of trouble and they were all out for 397 immediately after lunch on the fourth day.

Australia, 177 ahead on first innings, were 170 for five at the close when they led overall by 347 with five wickets and one day remaining.

"We will try to go for victory," said Australian manager Bobby Simpson, although he would not reveal whether his side would go for an early declaration today, the final day.

Javelin record

COMO (AP). – Klaus Tafelmeier of West Germany set a new world record in the Javelin with a throw of 85.74 metres. Tafelmeier broke the previous mark of 85.38 metres set by Tom Petranoff of the U.S. in Helsinki on July 7.

ASIAN GAMES: China dashed off with nine of the first 11 gold medals in the 10th Asian Games in Seoul, Asian records falling in four swimming races, three shooting events, a cycling competition and a weightlifting contest. Japan scored the only break in the Chinese monopoly, winning two of the four gold medals in swimming.

College football

NEW YORK (AP). – With Chris Chandler passing for four touchdowns and running for a fifth, seventh-ranked Washington rolled over their second consecutive ranked opponent on Saturdy, crushing No. 11 Brigham Young 52-21.

Other Results:
Washington 52, BYU 21; Oklahoma 63, Minnesota 0; Michigan 31, Oregon St. 12; Alabama 21, Florida 7; Southern Cal 17, Baylor 14; Auburn 45, East Carolina 0; Arkansas 34, Tulsa 17; Clemson 31, Georgia 28 ; Florida St. 10, North Carolina 10; Arizona 41, Oregon 17; Michigan St. 20, Notre Dame 15.

Poison alert

Furs, fins and feathers

by D'vora Ben Shaul

LATELY, I have received a number of letters from people whose dogs have been poisoned. The dogs have either eaten poison placed by some of the municipal or district veterinary services as a part of the rabies control campaign or the baits put out for rats around garbage bins at supermarkets and the like. The death of every one of these animals is a tragedy for their owners and saddens anyone who loves animals.

Most of the writers ask what can be done to prevent this from happening in the future. It is a problem faced by so many that it is worthwhile, I think, to talk about the whole subject.

First of all, by law, the municipal and regional veterinary officers are permitted to spread poisoned baits, under closely supervised conditions, in order to kill stray animals. This is a part of the rabies prevention law, and the only defence against this is to keep the dog on leash or inside a fenced garden.

In fact, the law requires that dogs be both leashed and muzzled, although in most places the officers do not insist on the muzzle. However, if your dog does eat a poisoned bait from this source you have absolutely no recourse if the animal was not kept according to the law.

As for poisoned rat baits, the placing of such material anywhere except in a closed building is illegal and the spreading of such baits around garbage cans is forbidden. Nonetheless, a lot of grocers and supermarkets do this and it is best to be wary of it. Even if the baits are legally placed, there are countless cats and dogs killed every year by catching and eating a poisoned mouse or rat. The veterinary service uses strychnine to poison dogs, but the rat baits are usually either fluoracetamide on grain or sodium mono-fluoracetate. These two materials are highly toxic for dogs and cats, so much so that even the dried skin of a mouse that has been poisoned with this material is still capable of killing a dog.

So the first thing is to keep your dog under control. Any dog that runs free is in serious danger of being either poisoned or run over by a vehicle. There is no benefit to be had by the owner or the animal from allowing a dog to go about unleashed in the town. The second safeguard is to teach your dog not to eat food from sources other than its own food dish. Any good training manual will explain how this is done.

If, however, you do find poison is being spread unlawfully, report this to the health department's sanitation department at once. As for cats, there's just little you can do if they are outside cats. Fortunately they are usually more inclined to be fussy about what they put in their mouths than dogs are.

THE SECOND greatest danger for the free dog is that they so often get run over by cars. Sometimes a dog is lucky and gets no more than a bump, thereby learning that the best thing to do in the future is to avoid cars. All too often, however, the first accident is the only one and the dog never gets a chance to learn from the experience.

Here I might mention that even in countries like England, where dogs may be walked off leash in certain areas, there is an explicit understanding that until a dog is about a year and a half old and fully obedience trained it is not allowed off leash. But people just don't think. They wouldn't dream of allowing a small child to cross the street alone because they know the child is still too young to be careful, but they somehow imagine that a dog is born with a fully developed instinct for avoiding cars.

Not only should a dog be leashed, it should also be taught to sit at once on command, so that if it is off leash you can control it and it won't run out into the street. This is the first and most basic command a dog should know. Everything else is optional as far as I am concerned.

A PATHOLOGIST at the veterinary institute in Beit Dagon says that after poisoning and auto accidents, the commonest cause of dog death is from eating things they shouldn't.

(Ya'acov Saar)

particularly plastic sponges, kitchen wipes and the like.

These synthetic materials are indigestible. They can cause severe intestinal obstructions and should be kept out of the reach of puppies that are still in the "chew everything" stage. This includes beds and pillows of foam rubber as well as kitchen items, although the latter may be more attractive since they often smell of food.

According to the expert, this cause of death is seen so often that in the case of puppies it is the first thing he usually looks for when he does an autopsy, if there is no sign of external injury or suspicion of poison.

If these three common sources of dog death can be avoided, and if the animal is well kept and vaccinated against infectious dog diseases, then there's a good possibility that the pet may be around for a long time, to the delight of its human companions.

As with humans, safety first is the best motto for pets, and a little foresight and care can avoid many of the animal deaths and injuries that happen every day.

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Koor seeks piece of the chocolate pie

By LEA LEVAVI

Battle lines are being formed for what is likely to develop into a chocolate war, as Vered Hagalil – a unit of Koor Ltd. – sets out to break Elite Ltd.'s monopoly. The first shot is due in several weeks when Vered Hagalil's products hit the store shelves.

Elite marketing manager Shmuel Frankel refused to be interviewed, insisting that there was no "chocolate war" and that his company welcomed the competition. But Vered Hagalil's founder and managing director, Ami Dolev, won't buy it.

"Elite never advertised its chocolate in all its 50 years' existence," he said.

"Now, because they knew ours is Swiss chocolate, they came out with a new product 'Little Switzerland' and are advertising it extensively. They're hysterical."

Koor, he says, made the decision to go into the chocolate business in the mid-1970s, when there were signs that Osem Ltd., Elite and other food producers were uniting to increase their strength.

"So far as we know, the attempt at unity – a company called Ma'adanot Ltd. – was not very successful, but we understood we had to expand our own involvement in the food field," he explained, noting any further delay would have made entry into the market more difficult. "It's still easier to be No. 2 in the chocolate business than No. 3 if someone else beat us."

He noted that, as a unit of Koor, which is in turn owned by the Histadrut, Vered Hagalil has goals beyond profit – creating jobs in development areas, bringing foreign investment to Israel and building exports. Vered Hagalil, which has already begun production, even though the formal opening is still more than a month away is located in Safad. Some $10 million was invested in the highly mechanized plant, with some of the money and know-how provided by the foreign investor Hans Imhoff.

"He also gave the company its name. His chocolate is sold under many different brand names in Europe, but one of them is Alprose. When he came here for the first time and saw Galilee, he said he would like our company to be called Vered Hagalil, Rose of Galilee."

The chocolate Vered Hagalil will offer will be "Swiss quality chocolate at Israeli chocolate prices," Dolev said, but he would not reveal how much a bar would cost. "We will only sell to stores which have air-conditioning because that's the way they do it in Switzerland."

One American company, Kol International, has already signed a contract to buy Vered Hagalil products. As an approved enterprise, the company is required to export one-third of its production but Dolev would not reveal production goals.

The company will have 100 employees in Safad, about 60 of whom will work in production. They all must be army veterans and all must live in the area.

As for the chocolate war, Dolev contends there do not have to be any losers. Koor's Telma unit, he recalls, once had a monopoly in the mayonnaise market. "When Osem came into the market, our sales didn't drop. The market expanded a bit," Dolev said. "Anyway, competition is good for the economy and for the consumer."

Readying for battle: An Elite worker readies a batch of chocolate. (IPPA)

A worker puts the final touches on the Massey-Ferguson exhibit at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds last week. The Canadian company is one of 300 exhibiting at Agritech this year. (IPPA)

Exports seen at over $1b.

143,000 expected to attend Agritech – but no Chinese

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The biggest Agritech agricultural technology fair ever opens officially today, amid rumours that high-ranking officials from several Arab countries, China and another unidentified communist country will be there.

Over 3,000 foreign visitors, as well as 140,000 Israelis, will certainly be at the fair, which runs until Thursday. The exhibits will include state-of-the-art agricultural technology covering 35,000 square metres and representing 300 companies at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds.

About 70 per cent of the companies exhibiting are Israeli, many of them for the first time. The last Agritech fair was three year ago.

"Israeli agricultural equipment is sold all over the world, including to countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations or are in a state of war with us," Agritech Chairman Rafi Ramon told a press conference yesterday.

"In the past, especially in neighbouring Arab countires, they would scratch off the Israeli name plates. Today, we have received reports that the opposite is happening: the farmers are demanding Israeli-made equipment and so the importers leave the name on."

Rafi Glick, director of the Export Institute's Agricultural Centre voiced hopes that business generated by the fair would help boost exports of farm equipment and chemicals past the $1 billion mark this year. Exports were around $920 million last year.

The top export categories, Ramon said, were chemicals and fertilizers, which are expected to bring in $450m. this year, pesticides and herbicides ($165m.); and irrigation equipment ($125m.). Exports of plastic, hothouses and poultry equipment are forecast to come to $60m., while those of planning services are expected to earn about $50m. A new category, hybrid-seed technology, is forecast to have exports of $22m. in the year.

Although Ramon denied that any high-level visitors from Arab or communist countries, particularly China, would be at the fair, agricultural experts from Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Romania are expected.

In addition, the Hungarians are among the first four countries – the others being Spain, Britain, the Netherlands – to open a national booth at Agritech. Unlike the other countries, however, the Hungarian booth does not display its flag or the name of the country itself, just the name of the trading company, state-owned Medimpex, which produces pharamceutical products for livestock.

DEBTS. – India remained by far the World Bank's biggest borrower over the past year, the bank reported yesterday.

The Washington-based bank's annual report showed that India received $2.37 billion of the total of $16.3b. World Bank development loans granted in the fiscal year ending last June. Brazil followed, with $1.62b.; China, with $1.14b.; Indonesia $1.13b.; and Turkey with $1.067b.

Greek delegation due here today

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A six-member delegation of Greek officials is due to arrive here tonight for preparatory talks to Director-General Rafi Farber.

The delegation, which will spend four days touring the country, will meet with senior staff members of the Tourism Ministry including Director-General Rafi Farber.

While they are here, the members of the delegation will take the opportunity to discuss with their Israeli counterparts the development of sea cruises between the two countries and joint promotions of the region to tourists coming from the U.S., Canada and Europe.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Japanese gold buying distorted U.S. trade picture

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – The severity of the U.S. trade deficit in June and July was understated due to a one-time purchase by Japan of nearly $3b. worth of U.S. gold, a Congressional committee reported yesterday.

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee said the U.S. trade deficit would have been closer to $16b. in June and $19b. in July without the Japanese gold purchases. The U.S. trade deficit reached $14.2b. in June and a record one-month level of $18b. in July.

Nonetheless, the World Bank said the dollar's decline and hopes that it will lead to a reduction in America's punishing trade deficit may lead to a cooling of protectionist pressures. In a wide-ranging annual report, the bank said the U.S. trade deficit, running at a record $200b. annually, should eventually be reduced by the dollar's decline.

ECONOMIC LEADERS, including Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno, gather this week for the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, where already sharp divisions have arisen on interest rates, trade and how to deal with the protracted debt crisis.

The meetings of finance ministers and central bankers from 151 countries will also focus on the global economy and the future course of its largest participant – the U.S.

"The U.S. emphasis is to try and get other countries to grow but Europe and Japan still want to see further progress on the budget deficit," said a senior Western official.

The latest economic crisis in Mexico, still unresolved despite tentative approval of a new economic programme by the IMF providing $1.6 billion, will occupy official and informal discussion, monetary sources said.

The World Bank, the biggest source of aid loans for the third world, lent a record $16.3b. in the past fiscal year, according to the bank's annual report.

OPEC MEMBERS are abiding by their agreement struck in early August to pump oil according to allocated quotas in an effort to defend prices in the prevailing oversupplied market, said Nigerian Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman, the group's current president.

Overall output by the cartel's 13 members bound by the agreement had remained below an agreed ceiling of 14.8 million barrels daily in the first half of September. Iraq, was exempted from the accord which took effect on September 1, and continues to produce at its recent output level of around 1.9 to two million barrels daily.

U.S. PERSONAL INCOME rose a modest 0.4 per cent in August the U.S. Commerce Department said Friday.

The August increase was slightly less than the 0.5 per cent rise in personal income reported earlier for July. Personal spending rose 1.1 per cent last month, the department said.

The lacklustre increases reported for personal income and spending, however, are likely to have little impact on the debate in financial markets over the future directions of the economy.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Katef Hinnom – treasure facing Jerusalem's walls ◊ "A Man and his Land", Moshe Dayan collection ◊ Minus One Dimension, 20th Century Sculptors' Drawings ◊ Moshe Gershuni – largest presentation of his paintings 1980-1986 ◊ Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger, 2 American artists exploring use of words ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme ◊ News in Antiquities ◊ Exhibition from Japanese Graphics collection (until 22.9) ◊ Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world ◊ Jewels of Children's Literature ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art ◊ VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of the Museum (English). 3: Guided tour of Archaeology galleries in English.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246465, 02-240795.

Centre closed Sept. 14-28.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Israeli Summer, new selection from the Israeli art collection ◊ Edward Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ Print into Print, works by six Israeli artists. ◊ Frank Stella – Had Gadya – a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches ◊ Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion.** Alvaro Siza. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Friday.

BETH HATEFUTSOTH. Sun. Mon. Tue. Thurs: 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Wed: 10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.; Friday and Saturday: **closed. Permanent Exhibit and Chronosphere** – 2500 years of Jewish life in the Diaspora. **Temporary Exhibitions:** "From Carthage to Jerusalem – the Jewish Community in Tunis"; "Passage through China, the Jewish Communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai". Guided tours must be prearranged. Klausner St. Ramat Aviv, Tel. 03-425161; Buses: 13, 24, 25, 27, 45, 49, 74, 274, 572

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AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 240529; Netanya 33744.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791. Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Ovadia Alkara – Recent Paintings. Doron Bar-Adon – Paintings 85/86. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines. **Open:** Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric, and Japanese Museums.**

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-840840.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

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Tel Aviv: Habima, 17 Dizengoff, 288465; Ariosoroff, 76 Ariosoroff, 230746.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetsky, 91123.
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DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

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Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
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Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line) Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Morning Star – Caterina Valenta
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 O.K. at Home
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.05 Humour
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Free Period – education magazine
18.48 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6.05 Morning Sounds
8.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
13.05 Daily Hit Parade
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Interview with Aluf Matan Vilnay
19.05 Music
20.05 Music – blues
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 Hebrew songs
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Eden: Hand of Steel 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Edison:** Top Gun 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Hebira:** Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Kfir:** A Room with a View 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Mitchell:** F.X. 7:30, 9:30; **Orgil:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Orion Or 1:** The Color Purple 4:30, 8:30; **Orion Or 3:** Agnes of God 4:30, 7,9; **Oma:** Zapped 4:30, 7, 9; **Ron:** Lost in America 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Semadar:** Stranger Than Paradise 7:15, 9:15; **Binyanei Ha'uma:** Pretty in Pink 7:30, 9:30; **Beit Agron:** Mary Poppins 4; For Those I Loved 8.30; Spinal Tap 8:15; Rollerball 9:15; Emanuelle midnight; **Cinematheque:** Again Forever 7; Tora-San Goes Religious 7; Heidenlocher 9:30; Citizen Kane 9:30;

TEL AVIV
Allenby: Dr. Zhivago 5, 8:30; **Beit Leissin:** Water 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Chen 2:** Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 5, 7:40, 9:45; **Chen 3:** About Last Night 11, 2, 5:10, 7:40, 9:45; **Chen 4:** Police Academy III 11, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:45; **Chen 5:** After Hours 11, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:45; **Cinema One:** Rocky Horror Picture Show 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Dekel:** Nothing in Common 7:15, 9:30; **Drive-in:** Warning Sign 9:30, Wildcats 7:30, **Dizengoff 1:** Kiss of the Spiderwoman 11, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 2:** Trois Hommes et un Coufin 11, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 3:** Ran 11, 2, 6:30, 9:30; **Esther:** The Hitcher 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Gat:** The Color Purple 3:15, 6:15, 9:15; **Gordon:** Two English Girls 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Hod:** F.X. 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Lev I:** Pretty in Pink 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev II:** Trouble in Mind 1:45, 4:45, 7:15, 9:35; **Lev III:** Turtle Diary 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev IV:** Tango 1:45, 4:45, 7:30, 9:40; **Limor Hametudash:** Macaroni 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Mograbi: closed for renovations; Orly:** Gloves 5, 7:15, 9:30; 81 Paris: Vagabonde 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Peer:** Ricochets 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Shahar:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** closed for renovations; **Tchelet:** Big Chill 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Hand of Steel 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (see T.A. Museum ad for hours); **Zafon:** A Room with a View 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Pygmalion 7; Brother Sun, Sister Moon 9:30; **Tamuz:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 7:15, 9:30; Bananas 11:45 p.m.

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: F.X. 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Hand of Steel 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon:** Top Gun 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Chen:** Prizzi's Honor 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; **Orah:** A Room With a View 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orly:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills; **Ron:** Hitchcock Festival 4:30, 7, 9; **Shavit:** Ricochets 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** About Last Night 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** The Color Purple 6, 9; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Shoah II, 1:00, 6:30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lily:** F.X. 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** The Hitcher 7:30, 9:30; **Ordea:** Gone With the Wind 8; **Ramat Gan:** closed for renovations; **Rav-Gan 1:** The Color Purple 6, 9; **Rav-Gan 2:** Body Heat 7:30, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 3:** Macaroni 7:30, 9:40; Black Cauldron 5; **Rav-Gan 4:** Creator 5, 7:30, 9:40

HERZLIYA
David: Short Circuit 4:30, 7:15; Just Between Friends 9:30; **Hechal:** R.O.F.S. 5, 7:15, 9:30; **New Tiferet:** Spies Like Us 7:15, 9:15; **Daniel Hotel Auditorium:** Year of the Dragon 6:30, 9:30

HOLON
Migdal: After Hours 7:30, 9:40; **Savoy:** Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** True Story 7:15, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Runaway Train 5, 7:15, 9:30

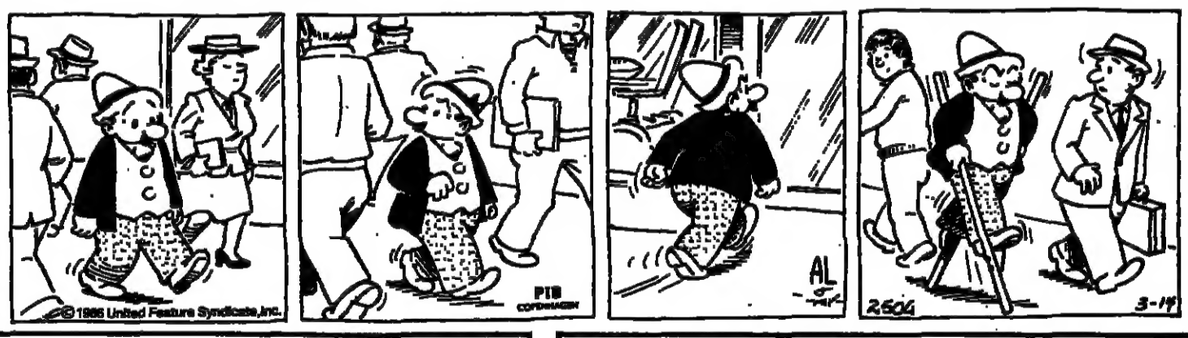
GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Police Academy III, 7; After Hours 9:30

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** The Hitcher 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Pretty in Pink 5, 7:15, 9:30

KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: Remo 4:30, 7; 9½ Weeks 9:30

FERDNAND



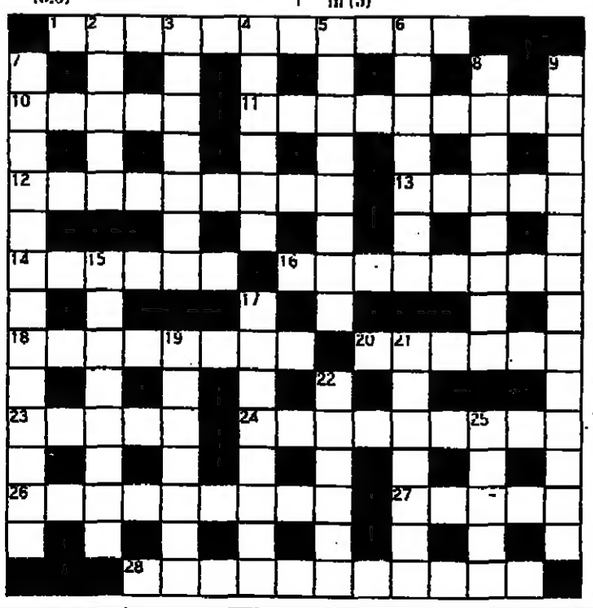
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 One who has things very much in mind (11)
10 Money made out of purée (5)
11 Eloquent fellow who appeals to the masses (9)
12 Kind of oven that scarcely raises a ripple? (9)
13 Currency coming from Switzerland into France (5)
14 Bird that swoops down and circles in front of its quarry (6)
16 Protracted feud that is relatively bitter (8)
18 Nothing a sinner turns out is sensible (2,6)
20 He will purr with delight to the compère at the finish (3-3)
23 Small map that belongs to a collection, apparently (5)
24 A shameful retreat (3,2,4)
26 Jack and the Beanstalk? Don't you believe it! (4,5)
27 Mentioned as an example of marital infidelity (5)
28 Constrained to act illegally? (5,6)

DOWN

2 A savoury species of lavender (5)
3 Looks at the aggregate and it's not a pretty sight (7)
4 A Commonwealth citizen turning up to help in a pub (6)
5 Palm-tree specially ordered for a Welsh university college (8)
6 Ice-covered railway station in the South of France? (7)
7 Keep-fit enthusiasts who revel in the joys of spring (15)
8 One of the don't knows in the field of religion (8)
9 Tendencies of no particular importance (7,6)
15 They may well get held up if there's a heat wave (8)
17 The cape the optimist will have? (4,4)
19 Trains a newly skilled mechanic (7)
21 A functionary starting off with rice-pudding (7)
22 Free of artificial colouring (6)
25 Classical jottings I like to turn in (5)



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.00 Radio News **8.03** Keep Fit **8.40** School Broadcasts **14.00** Radio News **14.03** Keep Fit **14.15** 100 Famous Paintings **14.25** Making Magic **14.50** Surprise Train **15.10** Family Hour **15.55** Beau Geste (part 8) **16.25** Gulliver in Lilliput (part 4) **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland.
18.00 Shmil the Cat's Club
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 The Jesse Owens Story. Final episode of a 4-part serial
20.45 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Yes, Prime Minister: A Victory for Democracy
22.00 This is the Time
22.50 Bergerac – suspense series: Prime Target
23.45 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
16.30 Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Growing Pains **20.10** Moonlighting **21.00** News in English **21.20** Crown Court
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
12.30 Woody Woodpecker **13.00** 700 Club **13.30** Shape-Up **14.00** Afternoon Movie: Citizen Kane **15.30** Heathcliff **16.00** Super Book **16.30** Muppets **17.00** Happy Days **17.30** Happy Days **18.00** News **19.00** Magnum P.I. **20.00** Monday Night Football **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Telemann: Concerto for flute and strings (Galway, Zagreb); Buxtehude: Sonata No.6 for Violin and Continuo (Boston Museum Trio)
7.30 Respighi: Rossiniana; Salieri: Piano Conceto (Ciccolini, Solisti Veneti/Scimone); Haydn: String Quartet Op.20 No.4 (Juilliard)
9.30 Mozart: Serenade No.4 (English Chamber/Zukerman); Vanhal: Concerto for Viola (Wallfisch, Wurttemberg/Faerber); Brahms: String Quintet (Guarneri Quartet/Zukerman)); Dvorak Symphony No.2 (London Sym./Kertesz)
12.05 Arye Vardi – piano, Beethoven: Sonata No.17; Schubert: Fantasia in C minor; Brahms: Intermezzo Op.116 No.4, Capriccio Op.76 No.1, Intermezzo Op.117, No.2; Debussy: 4 Preludes
13.00 Paganini: Sonata for Violin and Orchestra "Spring" (Accardo, London Phil. (Dutoit); Gounod: "Faust," Ballet music (Rotterdam Phil./Zinman); Bizet: 3 parts from "Carmen" (De Los Angeles, French Radio/Beecham); Borodin: Prince Igor, Polovtsian Dances (Hungarica Phil/Kuhler); Scriabin: Piano Concerto; Ravel: Valses nobles et sentimentales (Concertgebouw/Haitink)
15.05 Musica Viva – Contemporary works
16.00 Dvorak: Symphony No.7 (Czech Phil./Nuemann); Haydn: Concerto for Oboe (Wickens, Royal Phil./Howarth); Telemann: Quartet for Flute, Oboe, Violin, Cello and Continuo; Scarlatti: Stabat mater (English Baroque Soloists, Monteverdi Cho./Gardiner); Mozart: Divertimento for Violin, Viola and Cello K.563 (Amadeus Quartet members)
18.30 Israel Chamber Orch. under Ostrovsky with Nina Bellina – violin. Weber: "Oberon," overture; Sibelius: Violin Concerto; Schuman: Symphony No.2
20.05 Mozart: Rondo from Divertimento No.11 (Vienna Mozart Ensemble Boskovsky), Divertimento K.138 (Slakak Chamber)
20.30 From the World's Concert Halls: Orlando String Quartet – Boccherini: Quintet Op.28 No.4; Mozart: Quartet No.14; Schubert: Quintet
22.30 Selihot
23.00 Musical Medley

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Handel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Story and Song
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Signs and Wonders – the beginning of Hebrew radio (repeat)

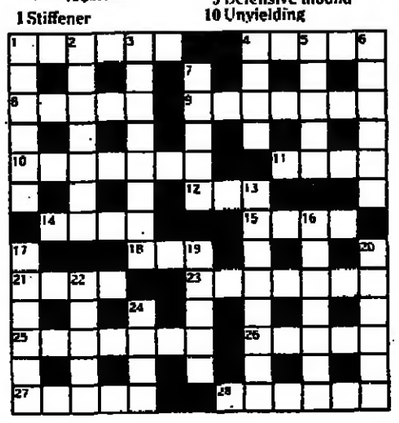
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

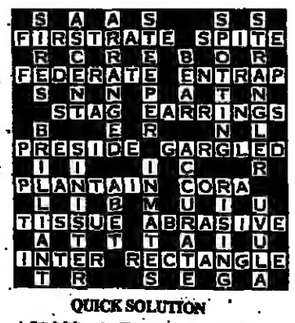
1 Stiffener
4 Warning light
8 Libertines
9 Defensive mound
10 Unyielding
11 Rim
12 Observe
14 Mine entrance
15 Jump
18 Churchyard tree
21 Hoar-frost
23 Pledges
25 Pardon
26 Cool courage
27 Eagle's nest
28 Married

DOWN

1 Rivulet
2 Ungainly
3 Accident victim
4 Charity
5 Suave
6 Cad
7 Beast
13 Refinement
16 Enraged
17 Covered passageway
19 German composer
20 Belgian port
22 Skinflint
24 Mirth



Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Trance, 4 Action, 7 Steadfast, 9 Rate, 10 Trug, 11 Reach, 13 Rather, 14 Tenant; 15 Answer, 17 Orchid, 19 Rebut, 20 Clap, 22 Drab, 23 Necessary, 24 Decree, 25 Topple. **DOWN:** 1 Terror, 2 Note, 3 Eraser, 4 Affect, 5 Test, 6 Nought, 7 Statesman, 8 Treachery, 11 Refer, 12 Heart, 15 Ascend, 16 Recede, 17 Outset, 18 Debate, 21 Peer, 22 Drop.

MARKET PLACE

JEFF STEARNS

Turmoil in Tokyo

The recent volatility of the Tokyo stock market is likely to continue in the coming weeks, with active dealing by fund managers and despite government warnings to trust banks and brokerages to cool trading.

Last month the 225-share Nikkei Average surged over 9 per cent to a record close of 18,936.24 on August 20, but already those gains have nearly evaporated. The market was particularly devastated by the index's plunge of nearly 6 per cent on September 12 and 16 – two sessions straddling a three-day holiday weekend in Japan.

The index continued to fall for two more sessions but rebounded last Thursday as bargain hunters took advantage of lower prices following the four-session sell-off which cut over 1,200 points from the average. Investor confidence returned to the market Friday and the index rose again to close 45.10 points higher at 17,523.46, having lost some of the day's early rise as profit-taking pared gains ahead of the weekend.

Analysts say the swift run-up in August was due to active speculative trading by fund managers, who sometimes bought and sold the same stock several times in one day. Market sources say the Bank of Japan has since privately told the trust banks to cool their activities, and the Finance Ministry issued similar warnings to securities houses. The central bank was shocked that trust banks, which should be long-term investors, were acting like traders, according to one source.

The central bank sees heated stock trading as a major reason for not easing its credit policies and lowering its 3.5 per cent discount rate as the U.S. has demanded.

Bank Governor Satoshi Sumita has repeatedly warned investors that rising stock and land prices, which can cause an upsurge in inflation, are one of its primary concerns.

Fund managers seem to have heeded the warnings, at least in the first part of this month. Turnover, which was 2.1 billion shares a day in August, has not exceeded 1.2 billion so far this month. Fund operators also stayed on the sidelines during the market's recent nosedive.

But brokers say the funds may be waiting for an opportune moment to snatch up cheap stocks once the market corrects itself, although some with fiscal years that ended on September 20 had their hands tied.

The funds are big players in the market. In recent months, between 500 billion and 1 trillion yen of new money from the funds flowed into capital markets, of which 40 per cent went into equities. As interest rates get lower, people are withdrawing their money from banks and investing in the stock market.

Those funds drove the average price/earnings ratio of Tokyo stocks to over 50 at one stage, some three times the average for New York stocks. But many analysts say such high ratios are unjustifiable, particularly when many major Japanese companies are posting huge profit drops due to declining exports following the strength of the yen against the dollar.

"Investors aren't paying much attention to fundamentals," says Kunio Misaki of Nikko Securities Co. They continue to buy on claims Japanese stocks are undervalued when corporate holdings of land and other assets are considered.

Japanese companies carry only purchase prices of assets on their books instead of real market value. Real market prices for land owned by listed companies average about 18 times the value on the books. (Reuter)

Fuel prices go up; cab fares to follow

Post Economic Staff

The price of industrial fuel and a taxi ride both go up this week, but the government vowed not to permit increases on any items still covered by price controls until after the High Holidays.

The price of crude oil for the Israel Electric Corp. and petrochemicals rose 10 per cent as of midnight last night, while the price of naphta increased 20 per cent. Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said the rises reflected increased prices for the fuels on European markets.

He added, however, gasoline prices would remain unchanged.

Meanwhile, the ministries of Finance and Transportation said taxi fares would be going up some time this week, the initial fare by 20 per cent and the meter rate by 7 per cent.

In addition to announcing a ban on price rises until the end of the holiday season, the interministerial committee that oversees prices also expressed concern that the credit campaigns being offered by retailers were responsible for the increase in consumer demand in August. Some committee members advised that measures be taken on the matters after the holidays.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar takes a pounding

The dollar ended last week sharply lower, losing against all major currencies and ending Friday at a five-and-a-half year low against the Deutschmark. The pound sterling also reached new lows against the German currency. The sharp turning point came last week after the dollar attempted to rally after U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said the dollar would have to fall further in view of Japan's and West Germany's refusal to cut interest rates. Indeed both these countries again reiterated their intention not to bow before the American pressure.

There were also rumours – subsequently denied – that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board may have to lend money to BankAmerica Corp.

The dollar declined the most sharply against the mark and the Swiss franc but lost less against the yen.

The second revision of the second quarter gross national product was unchanged from the first at an 0.6 per cent annual rate. Fed. Vice Chairman Manuel Johnson said GNP growth for the third quarter may be weak despite some signs that the economy is picking up.

The sudden reverse in sentiment against the U.S. currency in spite of higher U.S. interest rates proves that the dollar rally was a false signal. Therefore, it appears that the correction phase in the dollar is over and that the European currencies can be expected to reach much higher rates. The next target for the mark is 1.90 and on the Swiss franc, 1.50. The pound might stabilize shortly, but eventually move up to 1.55

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Services.

EC bankers to intervene

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (Reuter). – European Community central bankers have agreed on joint intervention in currency markets, starting today, in a bid to halt the slide of the dollar against the Deutschmark, a senior EC official said yesterday.

Tax brackets to be adjusted upwards

Post Economic Reporter

Wage earners will get a slight increase in their take-home pay next month, despite the fact that no cost-of-living allowance will be paid, because of an upward revision in tax brackets, the Treasury said yesterday.

The adjustment, which is done automatically on a quarterly basis to reflect increases in the consumer price index, will increase tax brackets 4.5 per cent across the board. In addition, the tax-credit point will be boosted from NIS 36 to NIS 38.

The changes are as follows:

MONTHLY WAGE (in shekels)

Bracket (%)	Current	Revised
20	0-620	0-650
30	621-1,200	651-1,260
35	1,201-1,690	1,261-1,760
45	1,691-2,230	1,761-2,320
50	2,231-3,050	2,321-3,180
60	3,151+	3,181+

$100 million investment fund planned

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

A group of South American investors in cooperation with Clal Ltd. have raised $35 million for investment in Israel, with plans to raise an additional $65m., Economy and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi told the cabinet yesterday.

Ya'acobi made the plan known in a review of discussions he had last week with the Operation Independence Task Force, a group of wealthy overseas Jewish business executives that have set up a variety of programmes aimed at spurring economic growth in Israel.

Ya'acobi said the task force had also agreed to form a merchant bank to raise capital for industrial investments in Israel, and had been instrumental in opening 38,000 new retail outlets for Israeli products in North America.

Flea market unlikely to reopen

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. – Kibbutz Nir Eliahu will not be allowed to reopen its flea market (*pishpushuk*) in the near future.

The only legal way to operate the flea market is by changing land-use designation of the site it occupies from agricultural to commercial. But the regional committee for urban planning and construction, the Interior Ministry body authorized to do so, has not received a request from the kibbutz to change it.

The committee's legal adviser, Avraham Poraz, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that even if the kubbutz petitions to change the land designation, there is no guarantee that it will be granted. Poraz stressed, however, that preserving the Sabbath would have nothing to do with the committee's decision to close down the flea market. He noted that the panel had recently closed down a marketplace near Kiryat Ekron, which operated on Thursday.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	114.78–0.24%
Non-Bank Index	144.60–0.09%
Arrangement	102.12–0.34%
Insurance	164.16–0.89%
Commerce, Services	178.41–0.51%
Real Estate	185.05+0.19%
Industrials	130.28+0.03%
Textiles	184.96–1.06%
Metals	134.63–0.47%
Electronics	85.77+3.08%
Chemicals	135.01–0.29%
Industrial Invst.	110.80–0.75%
Investment Cos.	139.72–0.04%
General Bond Index	108.51 UC
Index-linked Bonds	108.29 +0.02
Fully-linked	113.10+0.05%
Partially-linked	109.88–0.07%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.23+0.05%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.89+0.06%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.97–0.03%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.05+0.12%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS 8,754,400
Arrangement	NIS 2,047,600
Non-bank	NIS 6,706,800
Bonds – total	NIS 4,662,100
Index-linked	NIS 3,287,500
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,374,600
Treasury Bills	NIS 834,900

Share Movements:

Advances	81	(55)
of which 5%+	12	(5)
"buyers only"	1	(1)
Declines	161	(196)
of which 5%+	23	(36)
"sellers only"	1	(4)
Unchanged	98	(83)
Trading Halt	74	(69)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Falls to 0.5%
4.25% fully-linked	Mixed to 1%
80% linked	Falls to 0.5%
Double-linked	Stable/falls to 0.5%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Stable to 0.5%
Rimon	Stable/rises
Gilboa	Stable to 0.5%
For. Curr. denominated	Stable to 1%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	18.20–19.10%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.45%
Union 0.1	16.45%
Discount A	16.61%
Mizrahi r.	17.10%
Hapoalim r.	16.44%
General A	16.46%
Leumi stock	16.55%
Fin. Trade 1	15.03%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1120	1890	+3.7
General non-arr.	22600	61	+1.8
First Int'l	3365	1948	–0.6
FIBI	3950	3886	–
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	77950	212	–0.2
Union 0.1	57990	103	–1.1
Discount	89190	169	–1.0
Mizrahi	31700	770	–2.0
Hapoalim r	52950	918	–
General A	135300	12	–
Leumi 0.1	33590	2422	–
Fin. Trade	45800	–	–
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	4940	208	–0.4
Dev. Mort.	1841	744	–1.1
Mishkan r	2259302		–0.0
Tefahot r	12899	–	–
Merav r	5450	41	–0.9
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	19997	61	–3.4
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1150	2035	–
Hassneh r	250	38779	–
Phoenix 0.1	730	856	–2.3
Hamishmar	7050	37	–1.4
Menorah 1	2061	82	–1.9
Sahar r	5350	302	–
Zion Hold. 1	9100	11	–
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	7386	175	–
Supersol 2	5240	226	–0.6
Delek r	3235	1808	–
Lighterage	13770	73	–10.0
Cold Storage	1947	617	–
Dan Hotels	1750	857	+1.8
Yardan Hotel	2999	160	+1.7
Hilon 1	15150	453	+1.3
Team 1	1776	577	–
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	701	6369	–1.1
Elon	no trading		
Africa Isr. 0.1	35100	59	–0.8
Dankner	4650	509	+1.5
Prop. & Bldg.	2500	4835	–
Bayside 0.1	4000	254	–
ILDC r	51400	186	–1.0
Rasco r	no trading		
Mehadrin	7400	503	+1.6
Hadarim	1191	3358	+4.5
Industrials			
Dubek b	3290	307	–
Pri-Ze 1	1395	463	–
Sunfrost	8920	23	–0.3
Elite	15350	159	–1.0
Adgar	1300	2945	–3.1
Argaman r	14000	48	–
Delta G 1	2585	869	–1.7
Maquette 1	3700	312	–0.6
Eagle 1	no trading		
Polgat	3510	846	–1.1
Schoellerina	13210	169	–
Rogosin	3040	924	–
Urdan 0.1 r	7710	191	–1.3
Is. Can Co. 1	2081	4388	+2.5
Zion Cables	2334	317	–0.3
Packer Steel	12225	266	–2.0
Elbit	361000	30	+7.4
Elron	267000	4	+3.9
Arit	26450	83	–
Clal Electronics	1719	1161	–1.2
Spectronix 1	1835	1204	–3.4
T.A.T. 1	no trading		
Ackerstein 1	no trading		
Agan 5	18200	143	–0.5
Alliance	2889	430	–
Dexter	3801	b.o.1	+5.0
Fertilisers	5000	33	–
Haifa Chem.	no trading		
Teva r	60010	159	+1.0
Dead Sea r	4320	2920	–0.7
Petrochem.	602	12219	–1.8
Neca Chem.	3060	158	–
Frutarom	14290	85	–0.1
Hadera Paper	210500	62	–
Central Trade	6300	123	–1.8
Koor p	5290000	0	–
Clal Inds.	1200	3667	–
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3800	1146	–
Ellern	3075	2118	+2.0
Afik 1	271	6101	–
Gahelet	1453	374	–4.0
Israel Corp. 1	8350	420	–0.8
Wolfson 1 r	115000	2	–0.6
Hapoalim Inv.	5830	2875	–0.3
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2203	4296	+1.6
Mizrahi Invest.	14800	12	–1.1
Clal 10	790	4401	–
Landeco 0.1	no trading		
Pama 0.1	9490	109	+6.8
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	14300	263	–1.4
J.O.E.L.	2290	2186	–3.2

Abbreviations: s.o. sellers only; b.o. buyers only; b bearer; r registered

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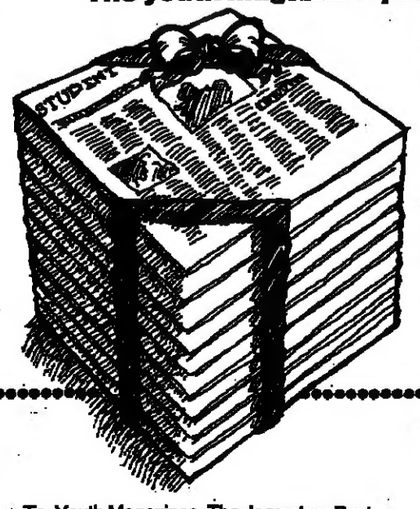

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FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	19.9	7-16.90%	8-17.50%	8-18.25%
HAPOALIM	28.8	8-15%	10-15.50%	12-15.50%
DISCOUNT	12.8	8-15.50%	8-16%	10-19%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	6-15%	7-17%	6-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (September 19, 1986)

MINIMUM DEP	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD ($100,000)	5.375	5.375	5.625
STG (10,000 pounds)	8.500	8.625	8.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.500	3.500	3.375
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.375	3.375	3.250

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 19)

		Cheques and Transfers Buy	Cheques and Transfers Sell	Banknotes Buy	Banknotes Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1	1.4900	1.5090	—	—	1.5000
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4743	1.4927	1.45	1.52	1.4841
Deutschmark	1	0.7397	0.7490	0.73	0.76	0.7440
Pound Sterling	1	2.1775	2.2047	2.14	2.24	2.1928
French Franc	1	0.2256	0.2284	0.22	0.23	0.2271
Japanese Yen	100	0.9636	0.9756	0.95	0.99	0.9700
Dutch Florin	1	0.6536	0.6618	0.64	0.67	0.6587
Swiss Franc	1	0.9116	0.9230	0.90	0.94	0.9188
Swedish Krone	1	0.2187	0.2188	0.21	0.22	0.2176
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2039	0.2064	0.20	0.21	0.2052
Danish Krone	1	0.1951	0.1976	0.19	0.20	0.1964
Finnish Mark	1	0.3048	0.3086	0.30	0.31	0.3069
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0629	1.0762	1.05	1.10	1.0699
Australian Dollar	1	0.9261	0.9367	0.88	0.97	0.9316
S. African Rand	1	0.6664	0.6747	0.43	0.52	0.6708
Belgian Franc	10	0.3514	0.3558	0.35	0.36	0.3588
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0511	1.0642	1.03	1.08	1.0589
Italian Lira	1000	1.0693	1.0826	1.05	1.11	1.0760
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.19	4.45	4.2252
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.78	0.83	0.8066
ECU	1	1.5458	1.5651	—	—	UA

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 19)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	423.00	P.M. FIX	430.00
	PARIS	NOON FIX	421.64	ZURICH P.M.	431.50
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	589.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	582.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	143.50		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.9915/30	51/46	75/70	146/136
POUND STERLING	1.4757/67	100/98	148/146	273/268
SWISS FRANC	1.6095/10	55/51	78/73	162/152
JAPANESE YEN	152.25/35	29/27	47/45	93/88
FRENCH FRANC	6.5210/35	165/175	260/280	520/560
ITALIAN LIRA	1376.00/75	1100/1175	1725/1825	3300/3425
DUTCH GULDEN	2.2480/90	27/23	37/33	75/69
BELGIAN FRANC	41.330/360	9.5/11.5	14/17	27/32
DANISH KRONE	7.5360/10	355/405	550/600	1230/1270
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4633/43	48/38	78/68	120/100
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.0495/00	25/22	37/33	67/62
FINNISH MARK	4.8270/90	600/640	830/880	1620/1720
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6243/50	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.2290/10	955/975	1425/1445	2820/2860

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 19)

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-6.87%; NY Euros 3 months 6-6⅛%; Fed Funds late 5¾%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	1.9670/80	1.6080/95	1.4750/60	153.50/60	1.3883/88
OPENING	1.9890/00	1.6085/00	1.4770/80	152.20/30	1.3885/90
LATEST	1.9860/70	1.6045/65	1.4750/60	151.90/00	1.3872/77

Comment

The dollar ended narrowly lower Friday, but sharply weaker against the yen which has lagged the Deutschemark's appreciation against the U.S. unit. Comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker recently that the dollar will have to fall further still hurt dollar sentiment and were compounded Friday by remarks by the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers.

ISRAELI STOCKS TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	1
Am Isr Pap	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	2
Ampal	1⅞	1⅞	2	1⅞	22
Elscint	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	25
Etz Lavud	9	8⅞	9	9	1
Laser Inds	10¼	10¾	10⅝	10¼	32

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	—	21	23	Interpharm	—	4¼	4¾
Elbit	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	Optrotech	4	4	4¼
ECI Tel.	2¾	2½	2¾	Rada	—	4¼	4¾
Elron	5¼	5¼	5½	Scitex	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Fibronics	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	Taro-vit	—	3¼	3⅝
IDB Bank	—	48	52	Tevapharm	—	4¾	5¼
IIS	3⅛	3	3¼	SPI	—	2½	3

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,762.65	–11.53
TRANS	780.13	+13.88
UTILS	201.09	+0.99
STOCKS	698.11	+1.46
NYSE COMP	133.49	–0.16
NYSE INDS	152.55	–0.26
S-P 100 INDEX	220.88	–1.45
S-P COMPOSITE	232.21	–0.10
AMEX INDEX	259.12	+1.61

NYSE Highest Volume

US X CP	24⅝	+1¾
VIACOM	40¾	–1⅜
MESA LTD A	14⅛	+ ⅜
BANKAMER	11⅝	+1⅛
USF+G CP	39	+ ⅛
ATT	23⅝	– ⅛
OAK IND	7	UNCH
MOBIL	36⅝	+¼
IBM	136⅞	–1½
DRESSR IND	18⅛	+ ¼

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 153,860,000	STOCKS UP 774	DOWN 798
NASDAQ	VOL. 103,981,100 (Sep. 19)	STOCKS UP 1142	DOWN 979

Comment

The Dow Jones Industrial Average surprised everyone Friday, closing lower, despite the presence of the triple-witching hour, when stock index futures, stock index options and individual stock options simultaneously expire.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 12 points to 1762, subject to change for late settlements. Declines led advances by a narrow margin. Volume, jumping in the last half-hour of trading due to programme unwinding, rose to 153 million shares from 132 million shares Thursday.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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Making a good case look bad

THE HOSPITAL nurses should perhaps take another public relations consultant. For whoever advised them to say that their hopes of persuading the Treasury to give them their due depend on a few corpses in the hospitals, must not be interested in the public image of nurses.

Yesterday's eight-and-a-half-hour "warning strike" by the nurses, which closed down all hospital departments around the country – with the sole exception of infants, premature babies, and dialysis – seems to have been designed as the first move in this horrendous new escalation of the hospital conflict.

Nurses these days dislike being reminded that they are supposed to be "angels of mercy": angels, they retort, can do without decent wages and working conditions, not they. They are right. But when they desert emergency wards and intensive care units, as they did yesterday, and as they threaten to do again today if they get no immediate satisfaction, they are committing an act not merely of bloody-mindedness but of sheer inhumanity, for which there is no precedent in their profession.

If the nurses abandon the hospitals for any length of time, strike-breakers will have to be brought in to replace them. This will be a sorry day for labour relations in this country, but whether the experience will redound to the nurses' benefit is more than doubtful.

For the moment the reservoir of popular goodwill towards the nurses has not been depleted. Depite the often foolish stridency of their campaign, the nurses have managed to persuade the public at large that they are being treated most shabbily by their employers. This does not mean that all their demands for rectification are acceptable. Even the Histadrut's trade union chief, Haim Haberfeld, who is committed to their support, has told the hospital nurses, in so many words, that they must stop trying to reach for the moon while the country is still struggling to get out of the economic bog.

But their complaint that the hospital system as it is rests squarely on their brutal exploitation has been hard to rebut.

When the nurses went back to work after several weeks of partial – and unsuccessful – strike action some two months ago, it was on the understanding that, once the negotiations were ended on a new labour contract in the public sector, the government would speed up talks with them on their "exclusive" claims. Now that the contract has just about been wrapped up, the nurses find themselves being told by the Treasury that its hands are tied, and that it will not be a party to the opening up of the floodgates of wage demands throughout the public sector.

No wonder the hospital nurses feel cheated. If it is impossible to meet them even part of the way, without a massive wage rise but by providing such minimal inducements as would turn hospital nursing into a desirable occupation, then the nurses should have been so advised. The offer so far made to them by the Treasury is too derisory to qualify even as an opening gambit, and is an open invitation to a mass flight of nurses from the hospitals.

The hospital nurses have an excellent case, which if presented in a reasonably scaled-down version would be unassailable on the ground that it will serve as a model for other groups of public workers. They have a powerful claim on the premier for his prompt intercession with the Treasury, even while he is still abroad, to stop playing games with the nurses.

Unfortunately, instead of seeking to focus attention on the self-defeating niggardliness of their adversaries, the hospital nurses turn the limelight on their own unspeakable tactics.

UNIFIL

(Continued from Page One)

claimed the lives of four French soldiers and an Irishman. But at a lunch meeting with Prime Minister Peres in New York on Saturday, Perez de Cuellar denied that the UN blamed Israel.

"I would like to make it very clear that it is the work of really senseless terrorists and extremists," the UN secretary-general said. "Israel has nothing to do with the problem we are facing right now."

On the other hand, a UN spokesman yesterday reiterated that "the cause of these attacks is the non-implementation of Security Council Resolution 425," which provides for the deployment of Unifil down to the international border.

A report by UN Undersecretary General Marrack Goulding, presented three days ago to the Security Council, stated that "in recent months, Israel's continuing occupation and the behaviour of its allies in SLA have increasingly provoked armed resistance by various groups in Southern Lebanon. Unifil's activities, in execution of its mandate, have in these circumstances brought a growing risk of confrontation between it and the armed groups which wish to attack the Israel Defence Forces and SLA."

Goulding cited last month's attacks on the French battalion and on Irish troops as examples of Unifil having to pay the price of getting between Shi'ite militiamen and their intended SLA and Israeli victims.

Perez de Cuellar wrote that Goulding had "reported to me that many of the dangers to which Unifil personnel are currently exposed result from a discrepancy between its terms of reference (that is, deployment down to the border) and the situation on the ground." Israel's "refusal to withdraw its forces (from Southern Lebanon) has invalidated (the) assumption" that Unifil would operate with the full cooperation of all the parties in the area.

On the political level, Goulding reported that all the Lebanese leaders he had met had "expressed unequivocal support for the continued presence of Unifil and for urgent implementation of resolution 425. The Syrian Government also expressed unequivocal support for resolution 425 and for Unifil," stated Goulding.

Goulding flatly rejected the idea that Unifil should be withdrawn, arguing that it would immediately be followed by "an intensification of hostilities between the IDF/SLA and the various armed groups which wish to drive Israeli forces out of Lebanon and, in some cases, to attack Israel itself. The (Goulding) mission was left in no doubt by the Israeli authorities that in that event Israel's reaction would be very severe and extension of the security zone would not be excluded."

Key objectives for education

Itzhak Shapira

THE NEW academic year will confront our educational system and its teachers with a number of important objectives, but priority must be given to the achievement of a few select goals, to which the realities of our daily lives at this time oblige our educators to aspire.

For several years, life at school has been severely affected by certain serious unsavoury events in our social and political environments which have thrown huge obstacles in the way of education and educators alike, at every type of school and at post-primary institutions, in particular. We have witnessed head-on collisions between the religious and secular elements, personal vendettas to the accompaniment of verbal violence between those who stand at the helm of our ship of state, strikes and sanctions undertaken by professionals who serve such weak and vulnerable members of our society as invalids, aged people and juveniles. An atmosphere of defeatism and moral bankruptcy, which is overwhelming even the more responsible members of our adult society, has created an ever-increasing degree of self-recrimination and obscured our pride and belief in our national legacy.

The happenings I have mentioned, and others of a similar nature, have left deep scars on our adolescents and planted in many of them seeds of revulsion against our adult society and against the values which their representatives advocate.

Since it must be assumed that there will be no appreciable change in the situation in the 1987 school year, a realistic choice of central educational objectives leaves no room for debate. At their head should be placed those that are potent to immunize scholars against the negative tendencies and habits which are undermining today's society.

Heading those objectives should be a radical improvement in relations between students and teachers.

In my *Teacher and Student Relations*, published a few months ago, I made detailed suggestions for creating the requisite ways, means and conditions of life on the campus, calculated to aid this process. In this article I will single out only those that I consider most essential:

- Relations between teachers and students must be based on a synthesis of the elements of authority and freedom where the authority exercised emanates from the cause education serves, being the welfare of the pupil and where the element of freedom is mainly demonstrated by independent thinking, liberty of expression and criticism, wide personal initiative and student autonomy in many school activities. The synthesis of authority and freedom should also propagate the teacher's respect for, and paternal care of, his charges even when they have erred and have to pay for their delinquencies.
- The teacher must be closely acquainted with every one of his pupils, understand their idiosyncrasies, know their living conditions and be aware of the problems which depress them. He should meet each of them privately and regularly for confidential talks.
- An intellectual partnership must be created between pupil and teachers, enabling the latter to exercise his sympathetic concern for his pupil in reaction to his achievements and progress, as well as to his mistakes and failures.

Another objective to be pursued with great intensity is the widening of our pupils' interest in current affairs and the encouragement of their reaction to daily events. It is especially recommended that current serious events be thoroughly debated at such regular sessions as the early morning class meeting, the form-master's hour, and the scholars' debating assemblies.

This will enable scholars to make balanced, independent assessments of current affairs and encourage sensible reaction to them. Frank discussions and debates, with pupils and teachers participating, will have the added effect of destroying the no-man's-land which separates pupils from teachers' camps in many educational institutions as well as strengthening the united front against the pernicious habits of contemporary society.

The implementation of the "Social Reform Act in education" is another objective which government educational bodies and post-primary schools must make every effort to achieve.

Recent years have witnessed a noticeable decline in the implementation of the reform scheme, as instituted by the late Zalman Aranne, minister of education. The integrative process among the different classes of our student population has been arrested and discrimination between the underprivileged and their more comfortable contemporaries has been accentuated.

Many people ascribe their lack of enthusiasm for the implementation of the reform scheme to the system of "sets" employed by most schools. This tends to segregate the underprivileged in their own study groups. The Reali School in Haifa has perfected a method which prevents the isolation of children from slum areas. The school's experience and the Hebrew University's research have proved that these boys and girls from better residential areas when studying together have all benefited not only socially but also in their scholastic progress. I strongly recommend that the Reali's or some similar plan be employed nationwide to ensure the integration of our different social groups and destroy class distinction on the campus.

Another objective which present conditions are raising to high priority is to raise our "national image" to its former dignity in the eyes of our adolescents.

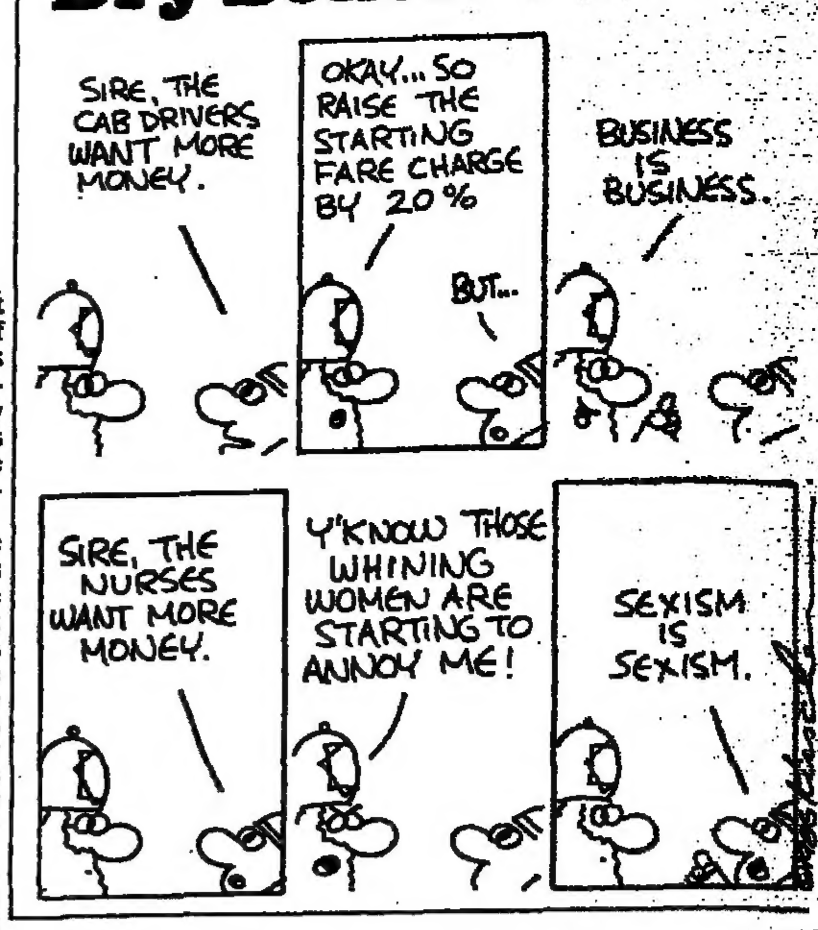
In an article on the positive aspects of the Israel scene, published in the daily press, I dealt with the danger to our national profile stemming from the lack of confidence shown by many Israelis in the robustness of our own image. I pointed out that this attitude was particularly affecting our adolescents, in view of our tendency to be unduly distressed by the negative, but to react with nonchalance to the positive characteristics of our society.

If a judicious balance can be preserved between an emphasis on our virtues and a condemnation of our vices, our educators will be reinforced in their endeavours to inspire their pupils with the readiness and will to join the ranks of those members of the factions and elements of our society who feel it is their mission to take an active stand against those pernicious habits which are threatening to contaminate our society.

It may also be assumed that the alliance between teaches and pupils for the purpose of fighting the vicious habits which are insinuating themselves into our society will forge a strong and important link between both parties and lead to a permanent improvement in their relations.

The writer is the president of the Reali School, Haifa.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

MISUSE OF FUNDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – We are three brothers living, respectively, in London, New York and Los Angeles. We are treasurers of a family circle organization in our cities, and collectively we have donated in the past over $300,000 yearly for Israeli causes.

For some time now, we have been greatly concerned by the reports coming in to our various communities about the misuse of the funds which we have given to Israel. Our present visit has convinced us to devote our efforts closer to home and Israel will not see another dollar from any of our families.

The reasons we have decided to take such action are in the reports garnered from Israeli newspapers concerning the utter misuse of our contributions. Just to mention two of the more disconcerting instances:

1. Your report in *The Jerusalem Post* of September 5 that WZO Chairman, Arye Dulzin and WZO Treasurer Akiva Lewinsky have purchased luxury Citroen B X limousines which we, ourselves, would not purchase out of our own hard-earned money.

2. A recent report in *Ma'ariv* that MK Moda'i had submitted a bill for $900 to the government for a suit of clothing. Brother John, who was an exclusive tailor on Saville Row for many years, has assured me that even a Lord of the Realm would not spend that amount of money from his own resources for a custom-made suit. Yet a former Israeli minister and member of Knesset who is living off the fat of other lands can do so with impunity.

Please be assured that in the future our contributions will stay in our own communities for the good of our own people whose appetities seem less voracious than that of Israeli politicians.

ROBERT C. COHEN (New York)
FOSTHER COHEN (Los Angeles)
JOHN L. COHEN (London)

Jerusalem.

THE LINCOLN CENTER ATROCITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – No defense, no excuse, no explanation is possible for the dastardly act committed against the audience attending the opening of the Moyseyev Ballet in New York's Lincoln Center. The Jewish Defense League at first claimed responsibility for the attack and later denied it when the scope of the damage and the public's outrage became known. This pattern is not without precedent; bombings of airline offices and attacks upon public officials have had these hate groups claim credit at first and then deny responsibility – while at the same time "applauding" the act or calling the reasons for it "understandable." Claims that such acts are permissible because of the treatment meted out to Jews in the Soviet Union are contemptible as an excuse for criminal behaviour. They also make a mockery of all those who have genuine concern for the fate of their brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union and who are working tirelessly to effect their release.

Those who protested peacefully across the street from Lincoln Center have now also become victims, along with the audience at the ballet, for these young Jews who in a time-honoured American tradition exercised their right of non-violent protest are somehow being blamed for the incident.

Centuries of vilification, persecution, pogroms and genocide were not able to make us abandon our self-image as a cultured people with instincts far nobler than those of our enemies. One would like to believe the JDL's denial of responsibility; it would be a relief to think that Jews had nothing to do with this attack. But we cannot make this easy on ourselves. These hate groups – whether JDL or any other adherents of their creed – have finally achieved the unthinkable: that Jews – no matter how few – can behave as barbarians to shame us all.

Those who committed the Lincoln Center atrocity have greatly harmed the cause which they purport to espouse; Soviet Jews will hardly breathe more freely as a result of this assault. They have also impaired cultural exchange to the detriment of all artists.

THEODORE BIKEL

Wilton, Connecticut.

MORTGAGES FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Most of your readers were probably surprised by the comments made by Yael Nahmias, assistant to the minister of absorption, in her letter to your paper on September 12, as she completely misses the point and in no way answers the problems raised in previous articles about mortgages for new immigrants.

Limitations of size of apartments are, in fact, imposed by the Ministry of Housing and not by the Ministry of Absorption, since today it is the Housing Ministry that processes all mortgages for immigrants. Furthermore, the $40,000 mortgage does not include a grant of $25,000, since the total mortgage has to be rapaid. However, it should be pointed out that a certain amount of the mortgage is subsidized at favourable conditions.

The major problem is quite simply that a South African family will receive a $40,000 mortgage on *any* size of apartment, whereas other immigrants are not entitled to any mortgage at all if they purchase an apartment over 120 square metres. Ms. Nahmias conveniently forgets to mention this obviously unfair and unjust regulation.

Together with other immigrant organizations, the British Olim Society has led the struggle to rectify this wrong. The bitterness and resentment that this segregation is causing between South African and other immigrants in the absorption centres and hostels must be a matter of grave concern to the various immigrant authorities. We have taken this matter up with these authorities and have been told that, since this was a decision made by Prime Minister Peres, only he can change this decision to include all immigrants and I appeal to him to do so.

Premier Peres has shown great courage and wisdom in many important areas during his present term leadership. It would, therefore, be most fitting if one of his final acts as prime minister would be in the field of aliya and klita.

YIGAL LEVIN
British Olim Society

Tel Aviv.

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – As a survivor of the Holocaust, I often wonder whether adequate research has been done concerning the physical and psychological health of the survivors living in Israel? Has somebody any evidence of the number of survivors in Israel? Has any member of the Knesset proposed legislation offering to these people who have suffered so much the option of early retirment and who, I suspect, have a shorter than average life expectancy? Even in communist countries, time lost from productive life as a result of racial persecution is taken into account in the calculation of pension years. Only in the Jewish State it is not.

I once submitted these questions in writing to a member of the Knesset, himself a survivor. His answers were evasive. I realized then that the problem of the survivors is not a real political issue in present days in Israel.

Dr. EMIL HERCZEG

Rishon Lezion.

INSENSITIVE ATTITUDE

To the Editor of the Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I read Ernie Meyer's article on the German use of Jewish slave labour (Sept. 12) during World War II and the work being done to reimburse those enslaved for their labour. The article pointed out the present German government's insensitivity to this one of the many World War II outrages.

The article was cleverly balanced by an ad on the same page for the West German national lottery. With luck the Israeli participants in the German lottery can help the Germans out with funds to pay the Jewish slave wages.

AVIGDOR BONCHECK, PH.D.

Jerusalem.

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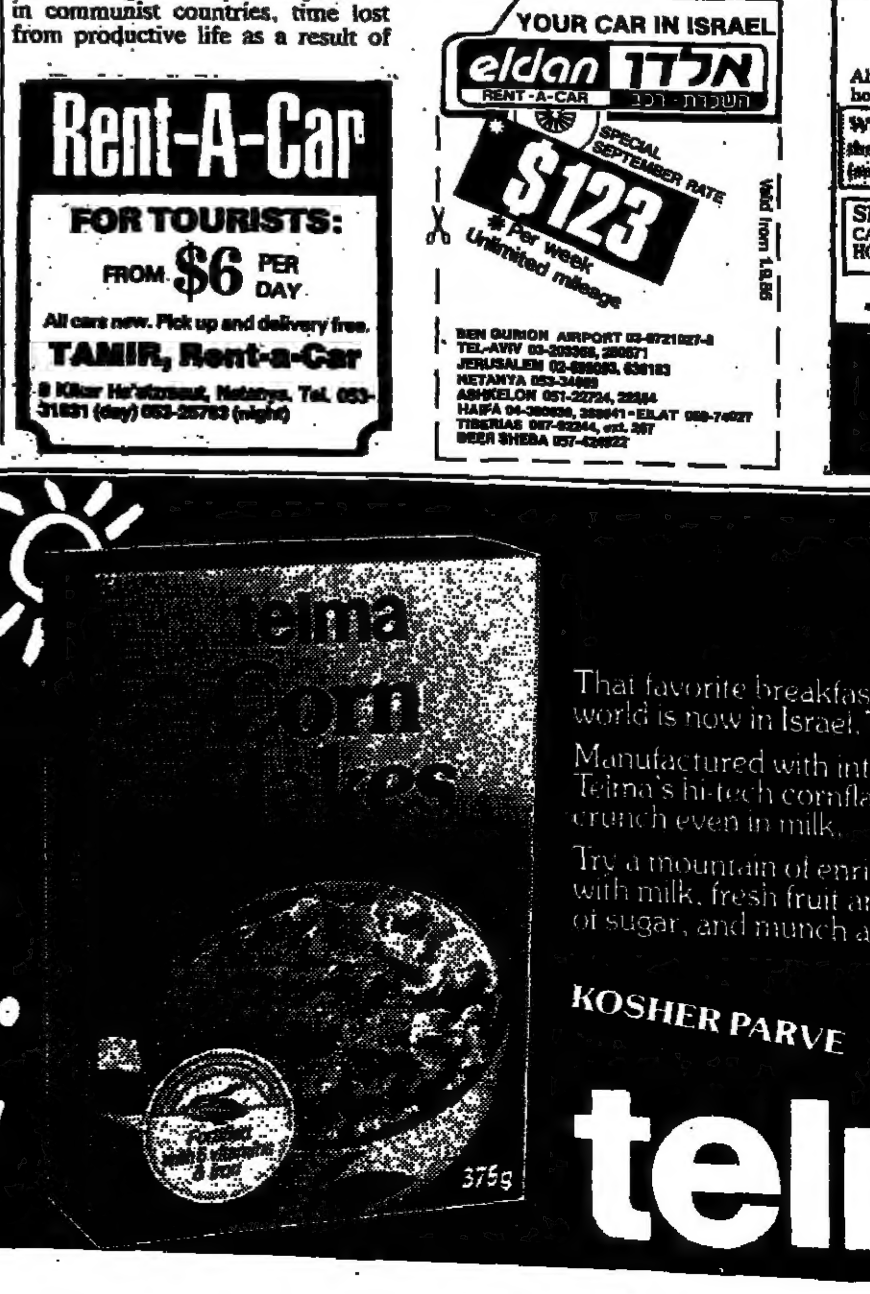
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